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Tower Views

by Clearway

Seamen Return to Docks

Ways to Unlock Deadlocks

Is It Reich's Next Move?

¶ "Forty thousand men are grateful," comments Strike Leader Harry Bridges as the signing of new contracts brings the Pacific coast maritime strike to an end. Hiring halls, now union-controlled, are crowded with salty-voiced men demanding jobs on the new order which provides a $10 monthly increase, better arrangements for overtime. Longshoremen, sailors, cooks, stewards, firemen, engineers, radio men, masters, mates and pilots crowd the waterfront, all eager to get back to work after the 98-day walkout. Winches shriek, blocks rattle, auxiliary engines puff. A tangy Pacific mist floats in to mellow a scene of activity, as shipowners, likewise relieved over the strike's outcome, scramble to get commerce on the move. And so what is considered the costliest strike in American history comes to a close.

¶ Strikers may now figure how long it will take them at $10 a month to regain wages lost during three months' idleness. Similarly, shipowners may figure how much they would have saved by granting concessions in the first place. Both sides may decide that a port commission, a labor relations board, or some arbitral body would have served their mutual purpose better than the strike weapons. Force is a dangerous thing; for, being blind, it may injure the user. But sometimes the use of force reveals the folly of force and turns thought to better methods.

¶ Opponents in the General Motors strike might find a lesson in all this if they cared to look westward instead of inward. Deadlocked in the Detroit conference where Governor Murphy of Michigan is endeavoring to placate the differences, the union committee led by John L. Lewis of the C. I. O., and the General Motors' spokesman headed by Vice-President Knudsen, show an inclination to drive through the lesser demands of the strikers and deal with basic questions. After the fifth meeting of the group adjourned it was whispered that the conference was deadlocked over a single issue. Some say that issue is a demand to embrace a wider field than that represented in the Lansing agreement. Others declare that the primary obstacle is the extent of recognition to be granted the U. A. W. A., which demands sole bargaining rights for all General Motors employees. Governor Murphy says: "Both sides are in earnest and doing their best." If both sides are doing their best to express that disinterested intelligence which alone can lead to right solutions, the present deadlock will unlock gates of compromise which never should have been locked.

¶ Germany once made a casual reference to "a scrap of paper" and then went pounding through Belgium. Last Saturday Reichsführer Hitler declared that the territory of Belgium and the Netherlands is considered inviolable by Germany. So Great Britain, Belgium, and France decide to talk it over with the hope of discovering what Herr Hitler means. Belgium has already asked for an interpretation of the remark and is referred to an offer of a non-aggression pact to replace the Locarno treaty. But Belgium remembers the "scrap of paper" and seems to favor a Franco-British guarantee above the uncertainties of the German offer. So the Reichstag speech thus far appears to have accomplished little save a "stop, look and listen" policy on the part of Germany's neighbors. The feeling is that Der Reichsführer has another move. Most of Europe would feel relieved if he made specific offers even though such offers were more stringent than the nations cared to consider.

¶ The crest of the flood which has swept out of the Ohio into the Mississippi passes the key point in the levee system at Cairo without battering down the barricades. Dwellers in the Mississippi Valley breathe more easily and look to the long raised banks of the Father of Waters with gratitude. They feel that preventive measures have been justified and hear of President Roosevelt's $5,011,000,000 public works program to harness the floods with a degree of commendation. As Congress now considers the proposal its vision must reach far into the tributaries of the Ohio and Mississippi, where water control begins, and must embrace a six-year program of public works. This sort of rehabilitation appeals to the imaginations of Americans. Rain clouds make new frontiers and men are expected to be enlisted to meet what now are raging torrents at their inception as little rivulets. Most troubles are more easily mastered before they wear deep channels.

¶ Sumner Welles, assistant secretary of State, declaring that the United States is on record as opposed to intervention in the affairs of other American republics, goes on to say that the weight of public opinion freely expressed is the strongest element of protection against war. Yes, but first we must see that public opinion does not express private propaganda.

Unrest in Far East

By a Staff Artist

China's Revolt Centers

Foochow and Shensi Rebellions Have Arisen Out of Activities of Nanking Against Chinese Communists, One of Whose Centers Is Kiangsi

Chang's Soldiery Reported Rising Against Nanking

NANKING, Feb. 5 (AP)—The northwest provinces, which the Nanking Government last week asserted it had pacified by agreement with insurgent leaders, are reported to be again in rebellion in Shensi and Kansu.

Troops of the former Manchurian armies of Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang were said to have risen against their own officers—who seven weeks ago were leading them in revolt against Nanking. Three officers were reported slain at Sianfu, capital of Shensi.

In Kansu, Government troops were said to have clashed in an encounter with some of the communist bands which have forged a formidable state of their own in the northwest and last week were believed to have compelled Nanking's tacit recognition.

Communications with Sianfu still were interrupted and news from there fragmentary and conflicting.

PEIPING, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Japanese Army in North China today threatened to take the job of suppressing the communist-inspired revolution in the northwestern provinces into its own hands if the Chinese Government does not restore peace quickly.

TOKYO, Feb. 5 (AP)—Premier Senjuro Hayashi, acting as his own Foreign Minister, protested to Russia today concerning alleged discrimination against Japanese residents of Vladivostok.

He ordered the Japanese Ambassador to Moscow, Mamoru Shigemitsu, to protest against an alleged Russian effort to freeze Japanese residents out of the Siberian port city; and the alleged illegal search of Japanese vessels docking there.

The Prime Minister began a careful study of all phases of Japan's international relations preparatory to analyzing them before the Diet when it reconvenes Feb. 10.

Flood's Ebbing Calls for Huge Relief Program

1,000,000 Homeless and Millions in Property Losses Pile Up

Many Men Needed

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 5 (AP)—A battered but unyielding levee line repulsed the Mississippi's greatest crests today while rehabilitation, control and relief problems engaged the flood-scourged Ohio Valley and the nation's Congress.

Army engineers maintained a force of 120,000 river fighters along the defenses to keep the country's worst flood from multiplying its toll of 381 dead, nearly 1,000,000 homeless and $550,000,000 in property loss.

The Mississippi was receding slowly in the Cairo, Ill., sector and, barring storms to send the muddy water smashing against improvised dikes, engineers considered the battle won but promised a ceaseless watch for days or perhaps weeks to come.

President Roosevelt's $5,011,000,000 public works program to curb raiding rivers lay before a Congress receptive to flood control plans. The proposal calls for a plan of water control for the Ohio and Mississippi in combination with a six-year program of public works.

Norris for More TVA's

Senator George W. Norris (R) of Nebraska, "daddy" of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, offered a proposal to handle the flood problem by creating "enough TVA's to cover the entire country." Such a program, he contended, would mean "the maximum navigation development, the maximum flood control, the maximum reforestation, the maximum correction of soil erosion, and the maximum amount of power."

Along the Ohio, the hardest hit towns emerged further from flood waters and began thinking in terms of reconstruction.

Cincinnati reported a shopping "boom" reminiscent of holiday trade as stores reopened to meet buyers' long-denied needs.

The Ohio overflow continued to retreat from Louisville at the rate of three feet a day, leaving the city with an acute housing problem.

Lower River Still Rises

Hickman, Ky., nestled snugly and apparently safely behind its concrete flood defense. Just below, the Reelfoot levee, protecting a hundred square miles of western Tennessee, stanchly resisted the crest of the flood. At Hickman and around the Mississippi's Hairpin Bend to New Madrid, Mo., the river fell slowly.

Downstream, the river still was on the rise. It edged up to 47.69 feet on the Memphis weather bureau gauge, with a crest of 48 feet due in a few days. A rise, too, was recorded at Helena, Ark., where the river gauged slightly above 58 feet. With levee weak spots reinforced at Mellwood and Ferguson, Ark., engineers saw little difficulty ahead.

Sand boils, created when the flood water finds a loose stratum of earth under the levee and bubbles up through it, were proving bothersome at Cairo, along the Reelfoot levee and in Mississippi.

Reich Envoy Gives King German Salute

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 5

Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Ambassador to Great Britain, created some little sensation in diplomatic circles today by greeting King George VI with the National Socialist salute instead of a formal bow when he presented his credentials at Buckingham Palace.

King George was said to have answered the salutation with the prescribed bow.

Some London newspapers played up the incident. Others ignored it.

One, however, declared Herr von Ribbentrop was perfectly within his rights in giving the German salutation because the Court of Saint James's recognizes the customs of the country from which the envoy comes.

Survey Shows Wide Range Of Living in U. S.

"Making Recovery Permanent"
Ninth of 12 Articles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—Growing nation-wide interest in the economy of abundance and the possibility of boosting national income is reported by George B. Galloway, field representative of the National Economic and Social Planning Association, who has just returned here from an 11-month, 26-000-mile automobile tour through 35 states designed to mobilize sentiment for better economic planning.

Every state but one now has a state planning board, at least on paper, Mr. Galloway reports; everywhere a ferment of citizens' groups is visible seeking the answer to that ancient American engima — why there should be hunger in the midst of plenty, unemployment in the midst of vast unsatisfied demands for goods.

The National Economic and Social Planning Association (ESPA) formed some years back, has Dr. Lewis L. Lorwin as chairman, for 10 years member of the Institute of Economics staff of the Brookings Institution, at present economic adviser to the International Labor Office at Geneva, and at various times a delegate to international conferences from the United States. The vice-chairman is George Soule, author and magazine editor. Purpose of the organization is "fullest possible utilization of the productive resources of the United States" and "a higher living standard for the mass of the American people," which goals it seeks to achieve by a better planning of the nation's economic life.

Are Many Economic Levels

Two facts struck Mr. Galloway on his prolonged trip—the pressure and variety of new schemes to meet the challenge of the depression; and the extraordinary present diversity of economic levels over the country.

"If America has the highest levels of living in the world," he re-

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

Sheriff Seeks Troops' Aid To Oust Strikers

Peace Parley Is Blocked by Union Stand on Recognition

Sea Strike Ends

Unremitting efforts of Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan carried the state's mediation efforts in the General Motors strike through the third day of conference, at Detroit today. The discussions developed into a race with court proceduce looking to eviction of the sit-down strikers, as the day progressed, following the granting of a writ by Judge Gadola ordering the arrest of those strikers inside Fisher Body plants numbers one and two.

At Washington, President Roosevelt stood ready today to appeal over the heads of General Motors executives to the dominant financial interests behind that corporation, if efforts in Detroit to settle the strike do not succeed, it was learned by the Monitor's bureau from official sources.

While every effort is being made to prevent the situation reaching the point where the President would be the last resort for peace, he nevertheless feels that the industrial struggle between General Motors and the United Automobile Workers must not be permitted to degenerate into rioting and disorder and that the strike must be settled soon.

Coast Strike Ends

Meanwhile, signing of contracts last night formally ended the prolonged Pacific coast maritime strike, according to the Associated Press. Some 40,000 strikers, who tied up 239 ships, headed back to work after 98 days of idleness. Business interests placed the cost of the strike at $686,000,000.

The maritime agreement called for higher wages, an eight-hour day or less, union control of hiring longshoremen and unlicensed seamen, and adjusted working conditions.

At Detroit, Gov. Frank Murphy sounded a note of optimism after the fifth session of the General Motors peace conference, the Associated Press reports. "Progress was made," he commented, adding both sides were "doing their best."

On receipt of the court order, however, calling for eviction of the sit-down strikers, it was learned that Sheriff Thomas W. Wollcott had requested the aid of the national guard in enforcing the order.

Aid of Troops Asked

That announcement came from Ralph Gault, of counsel for General Motors. He said the request was made by telephone to Governor Murph yin Detroit.

Col. Joseph H. Lewis, National Guard commander in the Flint area, said he had received no instructions from the Governor to order the troops into action.

Capt. Phil Pack, press representative of the national guard, who participated in a conference at which the writs of attachment were issued, said the sheriff had gone to Fisher plant No. 2 to read the order to approximately 200 "stay-in" strikers. Capt. Pack said there would be no physical attempt to enforce the writ "for the present."

A 56-day "sit-down" strike affecting 5400 employees ended at the Hercules Motors Corporation, Canton, Ohio. A one-year contract recognized the United Automobile Workers' Union as the bargaining agency for its members.

At Birmingham, Ala., a dispute over hours and wages halted operations at the Birmingham Stove & Iron Co. workers.

Strikes continued at the Nash-Kelvinator Corporation in Detroit, the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company in Akron, and the Caloric Gas Stove Works at Topton, Penna.

Other labor developments: Page 5.

Free Port Scheme For Canada Backed In Liberal's Bill

OTTAWA, Feb. 5 (AP)—The Senate gave second reading yesterday to a bill designed to establish free foreign trade zones or free ports in Canada. Senator J. P. B. Casgrain, Liberal, Montreal, sponsor of the bill said that it was purely permissive.

Under the measure, provinces, municipalities or public agencies organized by them could apply to the Dominion Government for permission to organize and conduct free ports, at their own expense. Location of these ports would be subject to Dominion Government approval.

Within free ports, goods could be received and assembled without payment of customs duty. Canadian duty rates would be payable if the goods left the ports for domestic consumption. If, however, the goods were re-exported to the United States or any other foreign country, no Canadian duty would be collectible.

Senator Casgrain said that a large assembling and trans-shipment business could be built up by establishing such ports.

Economics in the News

U. S. A., Inc.—What to Do With the 'Headless Fourth Branch' of the Government—Constitutional Reorganization

By H. B. E.

The report of the President's Committee on Administrative Management (commonly called the Brownlow Report, after the chairman, Louis Brownlow) which forms the base of Mr. Roosevelt's proposals for the reorganization of the Executive side of government is obtainable from the superintendent of documents in Washington for 15 cents. It should be required reading for all who profess to be good citizens. For here at long last is the blueprint of the good government which has been advocated for so long by public-spirited organizations.

It is a breathtaking request that Mr. Roosevelt makes to Congress. For, as Walter Lippmann says, it seeks to cure "the organic political defects of federal government." Much of the trouble in administration in Washington derives from the perennial conflict in American government between the separate branches of government: legislative, executive, and judiciary. In theory, each is independent; in practice there is not only constant strife as to which is primus inter pares, but also constant, and often unconscious, overlapping of function. Mr. Roosevelt would make the border line between the legislature and the Executive clear and distinct.

Much was said in Mr. Roosevelt's first term of the unconstitutional powers which he obtained ("usurped" was the word mistakenly used by Republicans) from Congress. Not so much was said of the interference of Congress with plainly Executive functions. The interference takes the form of commission government. Regulatory laws have been passed in the administration of which commissions have been set up that are responsible to nobody; such commissions as the Securities and Exchange Commission.

They have been added to existing commissions which beginning with the establishment of the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1887, reflect the growth of economic regulation. So there has come into being a "headless 'fourth branch' of Government"—something that the devisers of the Constitution never contemplated.

The headlessness of this commission government was illustrated in 1933 in the Humphrey case. William E. Humphrey was a member of the Federal Trade Commission. He had been appointed in 1931 for a seven-year term. Within four months of taking office, President Roosevelt asked for his resignation, on the grounds of Humphrey's lack of sympathy with the aims of the Roosevelt Administration. Mr. Humphrey refused. In the end the President simply removed the still protesting commissioner from office.

In due course the case came before the Supreme Court. The judiciary decided that Mr. Roosevelt was without the necessary power to remove members of the regulatory commissions just because they were out of sympathy with the White House. A commissioner can be removed only "for inefficiency, neglect of duty, or malfeasance in office." For the commissions are set up by Congress to exercise independent (the report prefers the word irresponsible) functions, Congress having found no effective way of supervising them.

The argument against their present status is not adequately summed up by calling them either independent or irresponsible. They take powers from all three branches of government: legislative, judicial, and executive. The regulations issued by the commissions have the force of law. Thus the commissions have a legislative function. It is a function that is fundamentally opposed to the American concept of the rule of law, because the regulations are laid down by officials and not by the representatives of the people. The French have an expression for this kind of law; they call it "droit administratif," administrative law.

Not only do the commissioners make law, however; they administer it. In this respect they are trenching upon the powers of the Executive. And, finally, they have power as a court to punish any infractions of the law, and thus enjoy judicial authority. It is perfectly obvious, therefore, that, with the growth of regulation over economic activity, the powers of all the three branches of government are being adulterated.

The position calls for some kind of regularization. There are three independent branches of government, and it is necessary to see how this fourth branch may be absorbed. Administrative law is here to stay, though one hopes that it will be kept in bounds by a people who pride themselves upon a "rule of law, not men."

In the interests of orderliness, therefore, the commissions should be merged in that branch of government which is constitutionally endowed with the administrative power, namely, the executive. This is what the Brownlow report recommends. In so far as the judicial activities of the commissions are concerned, the report recommends that these be segregated. They would still be housed in one of the departments, but only for purposes of "administrative housekeeping."

This solution is not altogether happy. For the commissions would still remain "headless" as to their judicial functions. The suggestion has been made that such functions should be taken over by the judiciary. It is a good way out of the dilemma, and would restore American government to its pristine "three power" condition.

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New Supreme Court Judges Are Demanded by President; Act Is Drafted for Congress

Sends Message and Bill Asking Right to Appoint One Additional Justice for All Present Ones More Than 70½ Years of Age

15 Members Could Sit on High Bench Under Law Pushed by Administration

If Applied to Supreme Bench, President by Making Appointments Could Virtually Upset the Present Majority of Five and Split Decisions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—In a totally unexpected stroke, President Roosevelt today sent to Congress a message and a bill empowering him to appoint an additional Supreme Court justice for every justice now on the bench who is over the age of 70 years and six months.

Six of the present justices are over that age—Chief Justice Hughes and Associate Justices Brandeis, Butler, McReynolds, Sutherland and Van Devanter.

Appointment of new justices to match these jurists would raise the Supreme Court to 15 members, and since the new justices would presumably reflect to some degree President Roosevelt's political and economic views, it would mean that the constitutional deadlock between the Executive and Congress on the one side, and the five-man majority of the judiciary on the other, probably would be ended.

No such enlargement of the Supreme Court bench has hitherto been proposed by an American President, although there are numerous precedents for enlarging the court by simple act of Congress. No constitutional amendment is contemplated, although the President does suggest in his bill methods of securing immediate Supreme Court consideration of constitutional cases as soon as decisions are handed down by the courts of first instance.

Although the sensational features of the President's message concern the proposed enlargement of the Supreme Court, his intentions are far broader. A sweeping judicial reorganization is sketched out, in which the entire federal structure would share. The congestion and pressure on lower courts would be lessened, and—perhaps most important of all except the enlargement feature—constitutional cases would be expedited.

For Less Static Judiciary

The President proposes "that in cases in which any court of first instance determines a question of constitutionality, the Congress provide that there shall be a direct and immediate appeal to the Supreme Court, and that such cases take precedence over all other matters pending in that court."

Mr. Roosevelt lists four major objectives, but in the view of all observers, the main objective is compressed in onne single phrase: "To make the judiciary as a whole less static by the constand and systematic addition of new blood to its personnel."

And in his final conclusion was a warning: "If these measures achieve their aim, we may be relieved of the necessity of considering any fundamental changes in the powers of the courts or the Constitution of our Government—changes which involve consequences so far-reaching as to cause uncertainty as to the wisdom of such course."

To which critics have already begun to reply that Mr. Roosevelt's enlargement of the Supreme Court qualifies to the description of "consequences so far-reaching . . . etc."

Under the revolutionary changes proposed by the President today, the court would be an expansible body, fluctuating between its present membership of nine members and a maximum of 15, which is set in the President's bill.

The President is directed to appoint one new judge for every judge of a court of the United States who reaches the age of 70 years, has held a commission as judge of any such court for ten years, and within six months thereafter has not so resigned or retired.

He would, therefore, be obliged to appoint new justices to replace such of the six present justices of the Supreme Court over 70 who do not choose to retire. But a proviso is added, "that no additional judge shall be appointed hereunder if the judge who is of retirement age dies, resigns, or retires prior to the nomination of such additional judge."

This introduces sufficient ambiguity into the matter to make it entirely uncertain exactly what size of Supreme Court is contemplated, except that it cannot go over 15 members.

Contrary to first impressions—which were that the court would revert to smaller membership when justices over 70 retired—the bill specifically says:

"The number of judges of any court shall be permanently increased by the number appointed thereto under the provisions of Subsection A of this section." (Summarized above.)

Some Hypothetical Results

Some curious results would follow from the application of this bill. Countless interesting hypothetical cases may be imagined. Here are a few:

(1) Suppose all six present justices over 70 stand pat, and the President appoints six new ones. He will have reached the maximum of 15. The justices—however old they may become—cannot thereafter be

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Powers President Seeks Over Courts

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 5

The tentative draft of a bill accompanying President Roosevelt's judiciary message would give President power to increase the Supreme Court by a maximum of six justices to 15, and the lower courts by two members each unless judges over 70 retired.

"These proposals do not raise any issue of constitutional law," the President said, listing four specific recommendations as follows:

1. Power for the President to nominate an additional judge in any court when an incumbent has reached the age of 70, has held office for 10 years and within six months after reaching 70 has neither resigned nor retired.

2. Power for the Supreme Court to appoint an administrative assistant or "proctor" to watch lower court calendars and permit the Chief Justice to assign district and circuit judges temporarily to areas where the dockets are congested.

3. Provision that no decision, injunction, judgment or decree on any constitutional question be promulgated by any federal court without previous and ample notice to the Attorney General of the United States and an opportunity for the United States to present evidence and be heard.

4. Provision that when any inferior court determines a question of constitutionality, there shall be a direct and immediate appeal to the Supreme Court and that such cases take precedence over all other matters pending in that court.

Court Disclosure Is Most Dramatic In Recent History

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—The press conference at which President Roosevelt divulged his startling plan to reorganize the courts was one of the most unusual on record, to be compared with the hour-and-a-half conference at which he made his famous "horse-and-buggy" comment.

Reporters arrived for the customary conference at 10:30 and noted that members of the Cabinet were leaving. Next item of significance was the departure of Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D) of Arizona and Representative Hatton W. Summers (D) of Texas, chairman of the respective Judiciary Committees of Senate and House. For a long half hour reporters cooled their heels in the anteroom of the President's office and shifted uneasily before the big white door, wondering what momentous event could be causing the delay.

"I have some important news for you," the President said, when the group of 100 or so were all in, standing in semi-circle before his desk.

Excitement was whetted by the elaborate preliminary to his comment. The President told reporters that they must not reveal the information to anyone outside of their own news organization, until the message was read to Congress, and were not to leave his office until he was concluded.

Mr. Roosevelt carefully refrained from making any direct comments as to the Supreme Court, but an undercurrent of raillery ran through his entire remarks. As he mentioned the court he frequently paused to let his point sink in. Reporters immediately caught the sig-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Congress Views On Court Hold To Party Lines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—Democratic leaders in Congress echoed administrative praise of the Roosevelt program for judiciary reorganization. Republicans promptly attacked it. The program itself was quickly referred to the Judiciary Committees of the two chambers, preliminary to open hearings.

There was evidence that the full New Deal strength in Congress would be martialed behind the surprise plan.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, was out with a prepared statement almost as soon as the message was released declaring it represented no "violent innovation" and adding:

"It appears likely that the substantial recommendations in the message will receive favorable consideration by the Senate."

Speaker Bankhead, in the House, said the message involved a "sound principle."

"It is certainly the biggest thing we will have before us this session," he added, forecasting the proposal would be passed after "adequate hearings."

With only half its members present, the House listened intently as the clerk droned out the reading, which began 10 minutes after noon. Special radio microphones were installed in the chamber to broadcast the reading.

Republicans were just as quick to express opposition to the program.

Bertrand H. Snell (R) of New York, minority leader in the House, accused the Administration of attempting to wreck the judiciary.

"This Administration already has destroyed the economic stability of the country and apparently will not be content until it destroys the judicial stability."

Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, declared that "the sole purpose of the President is to pack the Supreme Court with a favorable majority for unconstitutional New Deal measures."

A more cautious attitude was taken by other Republicans.

Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, Senate minority leader, for example, declared the "proposal must be studied with great care as it involves the transfer to the President of greater power than ever before held over the judiciary."

Representative Tllen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts, also thought it "too serious a matter on which to pass snap judgment," adding, "I would feel much better if I were sure it was not inspired by the President's desire to secure favorable decisions on the New Deal type of legislation."

Court Nominations Proposed

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—Various names have been mentioned in speculation in the past over possible appointees to the Supreme Court.

However, President Roosevelt's expressed policy of naming men under 60 apparently would eliminate some of them from consideration, should Congress approve an increase in the number of justices.

Those mentioned included Felix Frankfurter of Harvard Law School, Donald Richberg former administrator of the National Industrial Recovery Act; James M. Landis, chairman of the Securities Commission and recently elected dean of Harvard Law School; Senator Wagner, New York Democrat; Senator Robinson of Arkansas, the Democratic leader, and Senator George (D), Georgia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—The projection by Postmaster General James A. Farley of Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) New York, as a possible future member of the United States Supreme Court, brought increased political speculation today in New York City where Senator Wagner had been mentioned as a likely mayoralty candidate.

Mr. Farley, speaking last night at a testimonial dinner to Senator Wagner, expressed the hope that in time the Senator would become a member of the court.

"I hope the Supreme Court of the United States will have an opportunity to have you as a member of that body," Mr. Farley said.

Stocks Move Up On Message Report

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Wall Street sold stocks rapidly in today's market session following announcement President Roosevelt had recommended to Congress an increase in the membership of the Supreme Court.

After quick study of the proposal, offerings of leading shares increased in volume and losses of a few cents to more than $5 were soon widely distributed throughout the list. The ticker tape for a while lagged about five minutes behind actual transactions on the floor of the stock exchange.

Steps to New Locarno Pact: Soviet Call for United Peace Delays Regional Settlement

European Commentary

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The correspondence which was exchanged by the western European nations in the latter part of 1936 on the proposals for the construction of a new Locarno Pact has not hitherto been set out, although various brief references have appeared from time to time in the newspapers.

From this important correspondence, certain conclusions may be drawn. It is necessary to recall the origins of these negotiations. On March 7 German troops marched into the Rhineland in violation of the Versailles Treaty and also of the Locarno Pact.

British Guarantees Renewed

The French were indignant and appeared to be ready to act; but the British, while deprecating the German move as a unilateral repudiation of treaties, did not consider the matter called for stern measures. Nevertheless the British agreed on March 19 to renew their guarantees to France and Belgium until fresh arrangements could be made.

On March 31, Reichsführer Adolf Hitler elaborated his peace propositions which included bilateral pacts of non-aggression for a period of 25 years.

The French, although they had declared they would not enter into conversations unless the German troops were withdrawn, put forward on April 8 an elaborate plan which provided for a general settlement with disarmament, collective security, acceptance of the League of Nations and even economic cooperation.

Peace by General Settlement

On July 23, France, Belgium, and Great Britain met and issued a communiqué briefly referring to these dates and affirming:

1. The principal objective is the consolidation of peace by a general settlement.
2. There should be free co-operation of all nations concerned and no division of Europe into two blocs.
3. The five Locarno Powers should meet to draw up a new pact.
4. An understanding should be reached with Italy and Germany.
5. Other questions should be discussed when progress has been made and the negotiations then extended to other Powers.

Series of Questions Posed

In that last point the chief difficulty was indicated. France in particular was committed to extend its aid to eastern countries, notably Czechoslovakia and Russia; and there was, even in England, a feeling that the conclusion of a western pact should not imply British disinterestedness in eastern Europe. But the question which arose was at what stage eastern problems should be considered and whether the fate of the proposed western pact should be dependent on the possibility of an eastern pact.

On Sept. 18, England sent a note to France, Belgium, Germany and Italy, posing a series of questions. What form should the new accord take? Should it be one of non-aggression? Between what countries? What kind of guarantee should be given, and by whom? To whom? Should an air accord be stipulated? Should there be arbitration and conciliation?

Based on Nonaggression

To those questions the British themselves replied that nonaggression should be the basis of the accord, which should apply to air, sea, and land. Britain should guarantee France against Germany, and Germany against France. An entirely new departure in British policy was the request that Britain should be guaranteed in similar conditions by France and Germany.

If necessary, the Council of the League should decide whether there was infraction of the accord, but in the event of a flagrant breach, the states should act immediately and refer it to the Council later. The real preoccupation of Britain was seen in the suggestion that technical conversations with regard to the air should be begun without delay.

Automatic Action of Guarantees

On Sept. 30, France replied that although new British guarantees were in existence a new "Locarno" was needed. It should maintain the structure of the old, and the status quo should be guaranteed individually and collectively. Nonaggression pacts were advocated. In case of infraction mutual assistance should be obligatory. There should, as suggested, be reciprocity.

Particularly did the French lay stress on the automatic operation of the guarantees, although the Council might, if possible, first be called upon to decide if there was aggression. But neither the promise of nonaggression nor the guarantees should be used in such fashion as to operate in favor of a country attacking another European state.

(It would be well to make clear that France holds that if, let us suppose, Germany attacked Czechoslovakia, Poland, or Russia, then France, in so far as it is linked with these countries, is not bound to refrain, under the proposed nonaggression pact, from attacking Germany; and England would not be obliged by its guarantees to go to Germany's assistance.)

French Stressed Disarmament

France likewise pronounced for limitation of air forces. It would like technical arrangements for rapid collaboration. The Locarno Pact should be recognized by other states as an instrument of peace, and therefore these other states would agree not to hamper its working. The French also dwelt on the need of disarmament and suggested that in certain zones there should be no further fortifications.

Above all, it was made clear that the exchange of notes was meant to lead to larger conversations, in which France's allies, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Russia, should participate. Incidentally, France agreed that such countries as Holland could adhere to the pact.

Germany for Bilateral Pacts

On Oct. 12, Germany replied. Observing that the London communiqué referred to other matters beside Locarno, Germany relegated the consideration of those other matters to a later date. In other words, eastern questions cannot be discussed until after the conclusion of a new "Locarno."

The structure of the proposed accord should take account of the evolution of the international situation even since the idea of a new agreement was first launched.

Insisting on the thesis of bilateral pacts, it was remarked that the backbone of the arrangement must be Franco-German nonaggression—with British and Italian guarantees. Belgium, of course, would be included in the system. Anything more would depend on the general political situation and the equilibrium of existing alliances.

Weakening of Pacts Barred

But if Germany agreed to conclude pacts of nonaggression with France and Belgium, there must be no exceptions to enfeeble these pacts. There must not, for example, be punitive action undertaken in virtue of the Covenant.

Germany was less willing to admit such exceptions because Article 16 (sanctions) had already led to European antagonism and its future was uncertain. Germany rejected the idea that the League of Nations should indicate an aggressor and suggest action.

The parties to the pacts must judge for themselves. Nor did Germany acknowledge a distinction between "flagrant" and other aggressions.

Italy and Guarantees

On Oct. 16 Italy, in its note to Great Britain, appreciated the careful preparation devoted to the proposal. It regarded the former Locarno Pact which had helped in the appeasement of Europe as forming a suitable basis for the negotiations.

The subject of guarantees was the most important. Italy remarked that Britain now wanted guarantees for itself; and on this matter Italy expressed reserves. Under the old scheme an eventual aggressor was clearly warned which countries would be its opponent. Now there were complications, and the guarantees were put in different categories.

In reality what England proposed, Italy held, was a double system of triangular guarantees. The former unity of guarantee was suppressed. Instead of one pact there would be—whatever form was given to the treaty—two separate pacts of mutual assistance; one to which France, England, and Germany were parties; and the other to which Italy, France and Germany were parties.

(The Italian objection was apparently that there was no link between Britain and Italy, though both of them might be called upon to act in certain eventualities. It should be remembered that in October the relations between Britain and Italy were by no means good, and there was an inevitable suspicion that England did not wish to guarantee Italy against aggression nor accept Italian help, for obvious reasons. The Germans, too, believed that what England was chiefly aiming at was co-operation with France, especially in the air—in fact, a defensive alliance directed against Germany.)

Britain Analyzes Replies

On Oct. 22 Belgium replied in the affirmative as regards nonaggression, but ruling out reciprocity in the giving of guarantees, on the ground that the greatest service it could render to peace would be to maintain its own frontiers inviolate. It should be added that Belgium, despite its neutrality, continues to accept the obligations of the Covenant—which, however, so far as Article 16 is concerned, are now regarded as inapplicable.

On Nov. 4, Britain sent a new note which analyzed the replies; and on Nov. 19, in a further communication, it took the attitude that, as the French suggested, the nonaggression pledges and the guarantees should not apply to a state which attacked or menaced the political independence of another state not a party to the proposed pacts. It also emphasized that it desired the guarantees against an aggressor to be reciprocal.

Although months of negotiations thus find the parties in opposition on fundamental points, it is by no means assumed that a deadlock which cannot be broken has been reached. The chief question remains the relation of a western pact with the eastern situation.

The Russian thesis, espoused by France, but rejected by Germany, is that of the indivisibility of peace. Britain in practice neither accepts nor rejects the thesis; it is unwilling to make commitments in the east like France, but it is equally unwilling to allow it to be assumed that a western pact implies a free hand for Germany in the east.

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Wonders of Research: Camera Maps

German cartographer records outlines and contours of mountain region by using camera and stereo-mechanism—Housewives found acting on agricultural reports

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

In a Munich laboratory today a corps of cartographers is engaged in the final processes necessary to produce accurate maps of the Himalaya Mountains and the surrounding territory.

Prof. Sebastian Finsterwalder, Bavarian mathematician and explorer, after many months of mountain work on the rooftops of the world, brought back from Asia some 400 photographs made with his new Zeiss photo-theodolite, from which maps of the region between India, Nepal and China are being redrawn.

The device used by Dr. Finsterwalder was a very precise, finely constructed camera in combination with a compass and angle measuring device. The territory covered takes in some 3000 square miles. After the field work came the preparation of maps which could be done at home.

To accomplish this, a stereo-autograph apparatus is used in which the photographs, always taken in pairs, are observed through strong double microscopes and correlated with a plastic model of the terrain. This apparatus, combined with two simultaneously operating styles, one following terrain and the other sketching height in waves and curves, automatically produces exact results.

Blackstar

Prof. Sebastien Finsterwalder With Photo-Theodolite
Makes Picture Survey for Map of Himalayan Mountain Region

Hitler Speech Causes Parley Of Three Powers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 5—Britain, Belgium and France are planning to get together to discuss through ordinary channels Reichsführer Hitler's statement in his Saturday speech that the territory of Belgium and the Netherlands is regarded by Germany as inviolable.

Belgium, it is learned, has already inquired from Berlin as to the meaning of this rather cryptic phrase and has been referred to the Hitler Memorandum of March, 1936, wherein he offered a 25-year nonaggression pact to replace the Locarno Treaty, which had just been torn up.

Attitude Unchanged

Apart from the fact that Germany's behavior in regard to the Locarno did not encourage optimism about the duration of the proposed non-aggression pact, it was felt at the time that the proposal could only be entertained as part of a general settlement. This is believed to be still the attitude of all three countries, despite the fact that Belgium let it be known last fall, through the medium of King Leopold's speech, that she wants to stand aside as far as possible from the disputes of her big neighbors. Belgium, however, also wants a Franco-British guarantee against repetition of what happened in 1914, so the German offer of a bilateral non-aggression pact is not likely to tempt her.

Marking Time

Thus the situation appears to have moved little so far as a result of Herr Hitler's Reichstag speech. At the moment, everybody is marking time.

The fact that British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden starts tomorrow on a fortnight's vacation is regarded as showing that the British Government considers the next move lies with the Führer and that if he wants something from Britain it is for him to say exactly what it is.

Election Reforms Asked in Baltimore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 5—The Maryland Legislature today has before it five bills designed to modernize the election system of the city of Baltimore. They call for the establishment of a permanent, centrally organized registration system and the use of voting machines in city-wide elections.

A fight is expected over this latter proposal, which carries an appropriation of $1,100,000 for the purchase of machines. Proponents of the measure, among whom are leaders of civic organizations, hold that the machines will pay for themselves in a comparatively short time by elminating a part of the personnel necessary to conduct the elections.

Attorney General Herbert R. O'Conor has joined this group and come out strongly for reform in the voting laws. He declared the election system in Baltimore was "cumbersome and complicated," adding that if citizens knew to what extent their votes were invalidated for minor technicalities, they would rally to the support of the voting-machine measure.

Golden Gate Bridge Open To Motorists on May 21

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Automobiles will roll across the Golden Gate Bridge for the first time May 21, according to an announcement of the board of directors of the bridge district. On May 20 the bridge will be officially open to pedestrians.

The dates were set after a stormy session of the bridge board and after much speculation as whether the approaches on the San Francisco side would be ready by the time designated.

Message

(Continued from Page 1)

nificance of his remarks and gasped. There was frank laughter as he continued, in which he joined.

Under the guise of a move to speed up justice, it was quickly obvious that Mr. Roosevelt was attacking the immediate problem of the New Deal in relation to the high court. Mr. Roosevelt went through the report of the Attorney General, "hitting," as he said, "the high spots," then his message; finally, a batch of statistics on judicial delays.

The President made a pretense of casual inclusion of the Supreme Court with the other courts in his explanation, but toward the close joined in the startled amusement of the reporters.

While never actually singling the court out for a direct attack, every gesture and emphasis which he gave emphasized the significance of what he said. Referring to the early habit of Supreme Court judges to ride circuit on horseback, he laughingly called this "a prelude to the horse and buggy era,' 'adding, soto voce, 'That's not in the message."

When he reached the crux of his message to declare that "even at the present time the Supreme Court is laboring under a heavy burden," he read forward with an expressionless face, while the White House secretariat who stood in the rear, and who apparently had been coached on the matter, looked blankly into the air, or, like Marvin McIntyre, kept his mouth hidden in his hand.

The President read out with a firm voice—"This brings forward the question of aged and infirm judges—a subject of delicacy and yet one which requires frank discussion—and when the audience gasped and laughed, looked up and joined in the merriment.

A little later the reporters gasped again when he seemed to make an attack on the eligible-to-retire Supreme Court judges:

"They seem to be tenacious of the appearance of adequacy." Smilingly Mr. Roosevelt looked up to declare that what he had just read was a quotation, and not his own words.

"I leave to you," he said, "to find out the distinguished jurist who wrote those words."

Another parenthetical remark came a minute later when he quoted the attorneys general who were in office 1913-1916 as having made a recommendation to Congress for an additional judge when septugenarian judges failed to retire. This, in substance, is Mr. Roosevelt's own present recommendation:

"I'll end the suspense and say the attorneys general who made that recommendation were McReynolds and Gregory."

This, of course, referred to Mr. Justice McReynolds, Wilson's attorney general, and later named to the high tribunal, who has taken the negative side in every one of the 12 major New Deal cases so far decided by the court. By this reference Mr. Roosevelt quoted the justice to his own ends.

When he came to the first of his four recommendations, Mr. Roosevelt raised his voice emphatically, much as he did when he took the oath of office from the chief justice on the rainy portico of the Capitol, repeating his determination to "protect and defend the Constitution."

No constitutional change is involved in the proposed bill, Mr. Roosevelt said. "Some of you will now realize what I meant in my annual message of Jan. 5," he added, with reference to his recent declaration that he believed judicial "co-operation' could be worked out without constitutional change.

A little later he declared also that the proposed bill was "not taking away any right" of the courts. He paused, unsmiling, after reading the extract from the proposed bill limiting proposed judicial increases to not "more than 15 members of the Supreme Court of the United States."

Though the astonishment of the correspondents expressed itself in laughter, this was merely the release of emotion over the audacity of the whole proposal. There was an undercurrent of solemnity in the scene. Mr. Roosevelt made no comment that could be quoted as a direct attack on the court, whatever inference might be drawn. He preserved a studied comprehensiveness in his comments whereby the Supreme Court was always included with other federal courts in the need for "speedier justice."

Peanut Butter Hoarded in Pantry

Housewives who can interpret agricultural market reports have been laying in several months' supply of peanut butter in order to escape advancing prices, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The market for peanuts has been on the upswing for several months.

Families using a considerable supply of peanut butter have been purchasing it in 10-pound pails rather than in small glass jars, the bureau said, in as much as it can be kept without spoiling for several months. The peanut crop for 1936 was 2,000,000 pounds short of the 1935 crop, which was completely used up before the beginning of the 1936 season. Southern peanut oil crushers who formerly sold crude peanut oil only to refineries, are themselves refining the oil for sale in small pails and cans for home use.

Chemical Rubber Used for Balloons

A new use for DuPrene, the artificial rubber produced by chemists of the du Pont Company has been found by the Army Air Corps whose officials constructed an experimental observation balloon.

Hoping the material would prove an adequate substitute for rubber, they found there was considerably less gas leakage, greater strength, and possibly greater durability than in the natural rubber types. Other uses are being investigated.

Elevator Calls Regulated by Quota

A "quota" control system now governs the elevators in the International Building of Rockefeller Center, according to the Technology Review. Calls for a car to make a trip are registered as they come in, until a predetermined number or quota selected for that car has been received. Subsequent calls, regardless of the floor sequence, are registered on the next car until its quota is filled. A car stops only at those floors for which calls for it are registered.

Another feature of the new elevator installation, is the immediate response by light which a potential passenger gets when he pushes the button, thus indicating to him at once not only that his call is registered, but at which door his car will stop.

Duckbill Proved Reptile in Mammal Skin

The world's "Living Prehistoric Animals" are paraded in the current issue of Natural History, official organ of the American Museum of Natural History. Dr. Erich M. Schlaikjer writes:

"Imagine one's astonishment if he opened the barn door some morning and saw the family horse sitting on a nest laying an egg. That would be astonishing, yet hidden away in the far off lost world of Australia and Tasmania, nature has preserved one of her grandest of all living fossils, a small mammal that really lays eggs. It has a flat and rather large bill which gives it the common name—duckbill.

"While the earliest mammals of the Mesozoic Age, were probably egg-layers, evolved from reptiles, this method of reproduction was abandoned by the majority of mammals. Duckbill, therefore, is little more than a reptile in mammal's clothing. Besides having a bill, laying eggs, and possessing webbed feet, this creature has imitated mammals. It has a tail like a beaver, a pelt of fur like that of a seal, and claws like a dog."

Small wonder that British naturalists refused to believe there existed such an animal. When the duckbill was first found, the discoverer was denounced for producing a "humbug," zoologists angrily producing evidence to show that the description was another product of Chinese imagination.

Peruvian Plot Alleged

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Feb. 5 (AP)—Police announced yesterday they had uncovered a plot by Peruvians in Bolivia to overthrow the Peruvian Government. A quantity of arms was found, police said. Names of those allegedly involved were withheld.

No Law to Forbid Trotzky Phone Talk

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—The State Department disclosed today it had made inquiries concerning Leon Trotzky's proposed telephone address to New York next Tuesday and found that this Government had no law to prevent it.

The department acted after receipt of news reports that arrangements had been made for the exiled Bolshevik leader to address an anti-Stalinist meeting in New York for one hour over the telephone from Mexico.

In what was described as a routine step, officials asked legal experts of the communications commission if the former Bolshevik chieftain's speech would violate any existing law. They were told by commission representatives that it would not.

It was stated officially that this Government considers the matter a strictly domestic affair of the Mexican Government so far as Trotzky's actual speech was concerned and that the State Department contemplates no communication to Mexico City on the subject.

'Caponsacchi' Opera Sung For First Time in N. Y.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—An opera new to America was the talk of New York music lovers today. The work, "Caponsacchi," by Richard Hageman, based on Robert Browning's poem, "The Ring and the Book," was performed at the Metropolitan Opera House last night—this season's first opera in English.

The long three-act opera—played to a full house, including many standees—ended with 30 curtain calls. Lawrence Tibbett sang the role of the Italian Count. Helen Jepson sang the leading feminine role.

More Supreme Court Judges Are Demanded by President

(Continued from Page 1)

affected by the present bill. They can sit tight and make faces at any President, until such time as he passes a bill increasing the court to, say, 25!

(2) If the President should appoint six youthful jurists, after the passage of the present bill, and if two or three new appointments would come his way through death or retirement, he could construct a court of which some eight, nine or 10 justices would be youthful and of his own political and economic views—in so far as these views can be guaranteed after appointment. That would tie the court during subsequent administrations, or until a later Congress or President undid the present legislation.

The total of 15 happens to coincide exactly with the size to which the court could be expanded by appointing additional justices for all those who are now over 70 years and six months.

Left Hearers Gasping

The President's message is couched in hard-hitting graphic language, some of which took the breath away of the Cabinet, senators and representatives when they heard it, just as it left his press conference gasping when Mr. Roosevelt read it to them.

He approaches the matter by a circuitous path, but the objective is always in view through a message which begins by saying that reorganization of the judiciary is in order, just as reorganization of the administrative branch was.

Though the message deals with many subsidiary matters, its dynamite is contained in the discussion of the Supreme Court and its elder justices. The President raises "the question of aged or infirm judges—a subject of delicacy and yet one which requires frank discussion." He says, in oblique remarks intended to apply directly to present justices, that when Congress first provided for judicial pensions, "it found a well-entrenched tradition among judges to cling to their posts, in many instances far beyond their years of physical or mental capacity. . . In exceptional cases, of course, judges, like other men, retain to an advanced age full mental and physical vigor. Those not so fortunate are often unable to perceive their own infirmities."

Says He Has Precedent

This sentence drew forth gasps when it was read.

It was followed by an equally pungent remark:

"They seem to be tenacious of the appearance of adequacy."

This, said President Roosevelt, was a quotation from "a very important justice."

It has been proposed many times in American history, the President explained, to appoint an additional judge whenever a judge refused to retire upon reaching retirement age.

"To meet the situation, in 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916, the attorneys general then in office recommended to the Congress that when a district or a circuit judge failed to retire at the age of 70, an additional judge be appointed in order that the affairs of the court might be promptly and adequately discharged."

These attorneys general, the President told his press conference, were Messrs. McReynolds and Gregory. James Clark McReynolds, who recommended this procedure, is now one of the justices of the Supreme Court who would be matched by additional justice under the President's proposal, and he is also the chief opponent of the President on constitutional issues.

Call for Full Energies

"The modern tasks of judges call for the use of full energies," says the President. And he adds:

"Modern complexities call also for a constant infusion of new blood in the courts, just as it is needed in executive functions of the Government and in private business.

"A lowered mental or physical vigor leads men to avoid an examination of complicated and changed conditions. Little by little, new facts become blurred through old glasses fitted, as it were, for the needs of another generation; older men, assuming that the scene is the same as it was in the past, cease to explore or inquire into the present or the future."

These bold sentences, with their stinging implications, are buttressed with the following conclusions:

"Life tenure of judges, assured by the Constitution, was designed to place the courts beyond temptations or influences which might impair their judgments: It was not intended to create a static judiciary. A constant and systematic addition of younger blood will vitalize the courts and better equip them to recognize and apply the essential concepts of justice in the light of the needs and the facts of an ever-changing world."

Was Dexterously Reasoned

The message was dexterous in its reasoning, showing the hand of a master logician, and contriver of arguments. Thus, the President said:

"If an elder judge is not in fact incapacitated, only good can' come from the presence of an additional judge in the crowded state of the dockets; if the capacity of an older judge is in fact impaired, the appointment of an additional judge is indispensable. This seems to be a truth which cannot be contradicted."

"Among them (judges who have reached retirement age) are men of eminence and great ability whose services the Government would be loath to lose. If, on the other hand, any judge eligible for retirement should feel that his court would suffer because of an increase in its membership, he may retire or resign under already existing provisions of law if he wishes so to do."

But a writer could go on quoting from the message indefinitely, showing the full point of the President's reasoning. Readers are recommended to study the text for themselves.

Turning Point on Constitution

Sending of the message is a turning point in a constitutional contest that loomed mistily in the first year or two of the New Deal, but took concrete form only with the invalidation of NRA in May, 1935, and which has grown ever larger.

The last great decision lost by the New Deal was in June, 1936, just before the political conventions, when the New York minimum wage law was invalidated. Since then, minor decisions have gone first one way and then another, with the 5-4 balance of the court swinging upon the decisions of Chief Justice Hughes and Mr. Justice Roberts.

In the President's message on the State of the Union, in January, he appealed for judicial co-operation, and said that he did not feel that any basic changes in the Federal Constitution were necessary.

Now the full meaning of his words is apparent. He does not propose a constitutional amendment today; he does not urge a change in the historic balance between executive, legislature and judiciary.

Instead, he follows precedents already set, and by mere act of Congress proposes to do what is widely described as "packing" the Supreme Court. But his project is ingenious because it does not enlarge the court necessarily nor permanently. It puts an extra judge on the bench for every member who has passed retirement age.

President Cites Precedents

But it permits President Roosevelt, under existing conditions, to secure a court majority which is in accord with his objectives. And if he should appoint young enough justices, his successor might have no opportunity to undo his work, except by laying equally violent hands on the court in some way.

The President pointedly sets forth his precedents, saying: "In almost every decade since 1789 changes have been made by the Congress whereby the numbers of judges and the duties of judges in Federal courts have been altered in one way or another. The Supreme Court was established with six members in 1789; it was reduced to five in 1801; it was increased to seven in 1807; it was increased to nine in 1837; it was increased to ten in 1863; it was reduced to seven in 1866; it was increased to nine in 1869."

Whether so drastic a measure will get through Congress is open to gravest conjecture. The Democratic party has enormous majorities; there is a sizablee Progressive minority; President Roosevelt's prestige has been untarnished since his electoral landslide.

But he is asking Congress for a tall order. And the legislative benches are crowded with lawyers, many of whom had tremendous regard for the independent position of the judiciary. It is likely, therefore, that this issue will cut through party lines somewhat, with an unpredictable group of Democrats going into opposition.

Whether the revolt will be of sufficient proportions to defeat the President's proposals is the whole question: it is one of the most vital questions, not only of the two Roosevelt terms, but in the entire evolution of the American Government.

Analysts will be quick to say:

"This ends judicial supremacy, or even judicial equality, in the tripartite American system of checks and balances."

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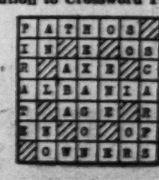

Turning Point in Constitutional Issue Is Seen in Roosevelt Federal Court Move

Wagner for Supreme Court Is Wish of Farley Spoken At Dinner to New York Senator

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 5—Eulogized as "one of the great leaders in the fight for social justice and for the protection of the handicapped and weak," Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, author of the Social Security Act, today entered upon his second quarter century in public life the nominee of Postmaster General James A. Farley for the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Farley paid the tribute as representative of President Roosevelt at a dinner which the American Jewish Congress tendered Senator Wagner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel last night in acknowledgment of his services in the solution of Jewish questions and on behalf of the nation.

The Senator was hailed as the German immigrant boy who took office as a New York legislator 25 years ago and became an aggressive factor in placing the state in the vanguard of progressive labor and social welfare enactments.

"I hope before you end your public career the United States Supreme Court will have the opportunity of having you as a member," Mr. Farley told him.

Many Others Pay Tribute

The dinner assembly of more than 1000 heard equally warm tributes from Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Gov. George W. Earle of Pennsylvania; Senator Robert J. Bulkley (D) of Ohio, and Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, in a symposium on the honor guest's pioneer sponsorship of measures to establish reasonable hours of work, fair wages, greater understanding between labor and industry, safeguards for children and slum clearance.

Senator Wagner's own response was a plea for tolerance and peace, democratic and human liberty, with the declaration that the "American temple of political liberty, if it is to stand, must be reinforced with the steel girders of economic and social justice."

"Today as never before the ideals of peace and tolerance are in need of a champion who sets a shining example in brotherly love," he continued. "For now we see nations engaged once more in forging the guns of war. . . . Persecution is running rampant against minority groups. . . .

"No thoughtful person can regard any manifestation of man's inhumanity to man as being only of local concern. . . . Every recession elsewhere in the direction of darkness and intolerance commands us in America to surge forward in the direction of liberty and light.

Where Greatness Lies

"America's greatness lies in the fact that it has always associated human development with human freedom. One by one we have accepted and made our own the concepts that the injured worker shall be compensated by the industry he serves; that the physical well-being of working women shall be conserved for the rearing of their children; that boys and girls shall have a chance to play in the fresh air and to go to school; that fair profits, steady business and decent wages are mutually interdependent; that industrial peace cannot endure without industrial freedom; and that the hazards of unemployment and old age must be driven away by systematic forms of social security.

"America must continue with unabated zeal its crusade for social justice. . . . Thousands of our people still dwell in the vale of practical destitution; millions of our children still live in slums; . . . an actual majority of our citizens have not yet moved into the promised land of reasonable comfort and security, and we have only just begun to tap our vast material resources and limitless technical skills in the interest of the nation at large. Vistas of human achievement stretch before us, awaiting only our will to achieve."

N. C. Legislature Faces Long Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 4—The expiration of 60 days, the time customarily consumed by sessions of the North Carolina Legislature, will see the 1937 session far from the end of its deliberations, due to numerous important measures which must be decided and which have not yet reached the floor of the two houses.

The Supreme Court

Harris & Ewing

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Owen J. Roberts — Pierce Butler — Harlan F. Stone — B. M. Cardozo

Text of President's Message to Congress

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress on reorganization of the federal judiciary:

I have recently called the attention of the Congress to the clear need for a comprehensive program to reorganize the administrative machinery of the executive branch of our Government. I now make a similar recommendation to the Congress in regard to the judicial branch of the Government, in order that it also may function in accord with modern necessities.

The Constitution provides that the President "shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." No one else is given a similar mandate. It is therefore the duty of the President to advise the Congress in regard to the judiciary whenever he deems such information or recommendation necessary.

I address you for the further reason that the Constitution vests in the Congress direct responsibility in the creation of courts and judicial offices and in the formulation of rules of practice and procedure. It is, therefore, one of the definite duties of the Congress constantly to maintain the effective functioning of the federal judiciary.

Judiciary Handicapped

The judiciary has often found itself handicapped by insufficient personnel with which to meet a growing and more complex business. It is true that the physical facilities of conducting the business of the courts have been greatly improved, in recent years, through the erection of suitable quarters, the provision of adequate libraries and the addition of subordinate court officers. But in many ways these are merely the trappings of judicial office. They play a minor part in the processes of justice.

Since the earliest days of the republic, the problem of the personnel of the courts has needed the attention of the Congress. For example, from the beginning, over repeated protests to President Washington, the justices of the Supreme Court were required to "ride circuit" and, as circuit justices, to hold trials throughout the length and breadth of the land—a practice which endured over a century.

In almost every decade since 1789, changes have been made by the Congress whereby the number of judges and the duties of judges in Federal Courts have been altered in one way or another. The Supreme Court was established with six members in 1789; it was reduced to five in 1801; it was increased to seven in 1807; it was increased to nine in 1837; it was increased to 10 in 1863; it was reduced to seven in 1866; it was increased to nine in 1869.

The simple fact is that today a new need for legislative action arises because the personnel of the federal judiciary is insufficient to meet the business before them. A growing body of our citizens complain of the complexities, the delays, and the expense of litigation in United States courts.

A letter from the Attorney General, which I submit herewith, justifies by reasoning and statistics the common impression created by our overcrowded federal dockets—and it proves the need for additional judges.

Delay in any court results in injustice.

It makes lawsuits a luxury available only to the few who can afford them or who have property interests to protect which are sufficiently large to repay the cost. Poorer litigants are compelled to abandon valuable rights or to accept inadequate or unjust settlement because of sheer inability to finance or to await the end of a long litigation. Only by speeding up the processes of the law and thereby reducing their cost, can we eradicate the growing impression that the courts are chiefly a haven for the well-to-do.

Delays in the determination of appeals have the same effect. Moreover, if trials of original actions are expedited and existing accumulations of cases are reduced, the volume of work imposed on the Circuit Courts of Appeals will further increase.

The attainment of speedier justice in the courts below will enlarge the task of the Supreme Court itself. And still more work would be added by the recommendation which I make later in this message for the quicker determination of constitutional questions by the highest court.

Labors Under Burden

Even at the present time, the Supreme Court is laboring under a heavy burden. Its difficulties in this respect were superficially lightened some years ago by authorizing the court, in its discretion, to refuse to hear appeals in many classes of cases. This discretion was so freely exercised that in the last fiscal year, although 867 petitions for review were presented to the Supreme Court, it declined to hear 717 cases. If petitions in behalf of the Government are excluded, it appears that the court permitted private litigants to prosecute appeals in only 108 cases out of 803 applications.

Many of the refusals were doubtless warranted. But can it be said that full justice is achieved when a court is forced by the sheer necessity of keeping up with its business to decline, without even an explanation, to hear 87 per cent of the cases presented to it by private litigants?

It seems clear, therefore, that the necessity of relieving present congestion extends to the enlargement of the capacity of all the federal courts.

A part of the problem of obtaining a sufficient number of judges to dispose of cases is the capacity of the judges themselves. This brings forward the question of aged or infirm judges—a subject of delicacy and yet one which requires frank discussion.

In the Federal courts there are in all 237 life tenure permanent judgeships. Twenty-five of them are now held by judges over 70 years of age and eligible to leave the bench on full pay. Originally no pension or retirement allowance was provided by the Congress.

Pension Provisions

When after 80 years of our national history the Congress made provision for pensions, it found a well-entrenched tradition among judges to cling to their posts, in many instances far beyond their years of physical or mental capacity. Their salaries were small. As with other men, responsibilities and obligations accumulated. No alternative had been open to them except to attempt to perform the duties of their offices to the very edge of the grave.

In exceptional cases, of course, judges, like other men, retain to an advanced age full mental and physical vigor. Those not so fortunate are often unable to perceive their own infirmities. "They seem to be tenacious of the appearance of adequacy." The voluntary retirement law of 1869 provided, therefore, only a partial solution. That law, still in force, has not proved effective in inducing aged judges to retire on a pension.

This result had been foreseen in the debates when the measure was being considered. It was then proposed that when a judge refused to retire upon reaching the age of 70, an additional judge should be appointed to assist in the work of the court. The proposal passed the House but was eliminated in the Senate.

With the opening of the twentieth century, and the great increase of population and commerce, and the growth of a more complex type of litigation, similar proposals were introduced in the Congress. To meet the situation, in 1913, 1914, 1915 and 1916, the attorneys general then in office recommended to the Congress that when a district or a circuit judge failed to retire at the age of 70, an additional judge be appointed in order that the affairs of the court might be promptly and adequately discharged

Full Energies Required

In 1919 a law was finally passed providing that the President "may" appoint additional district and circuit judges, but only upon a finding that the incumbent judge over 70 "is unable to discharge efficiently all the duties of his office by reason of mental or physical disability of permanent character." The discretionary and indefinite nature of this legislation has rendered it ineffective. No President should be asked to determine the ability or disability of any particular judge.

The duty of a judge involves more than presiding or listening to testimony or arguments. It is well to remember that the mass of details involved in the average of law cases today is vastly greater and more complicated than even 20 years ago. Records and briefs must be read; statutes, decisions and extensive material of a technical, scientific, statistical and economic nature must be searched and studied; opinions must be formulated and written. The modern tasks of judges call for the use of full energies.

Modern complexities call also for a constant infusion of new blood in the courts, just as it is needed in executive functions of the Government and in private business. A lowered mental or physical vigor leads men to avoid an examination of complicated and changed conditions. Little by little, new facts become blurred through old glasses, fitted, as it were, for the needs of another generation; older men, assuming that the scene is the same as it was in the past, cease to explore or inquire into the present or the future.

We have recognized this truth in the Civil Service of the nation and of many states by compelling retirement on pay at the age of 70. We have recognized it in the Army and Navy by retiring officers at the age of 64. A number of states have recognized it by providing in their constitutions for compulsory retirement of aged judges.

Courts Meeting Changes

Life tenure of judges, assured by the Constitution, was designed to place the courts beyond temptations or influences which might impair their judgments: It was not intended to create a static judiciary. A constant and systematic addition of younger blood will vitalize the courts and better equip them to recognize and apply the essential concepts of justice in the light of the needs and the facts of an ever-changing world.

It is obvious, therefore, from both reason and experience, that some provision must be adopted, which will operate automatically to supplement the work of older judges and accelerate the work of the court.

I, therefore, earnestly recommend that the necessity of an increase in the number of judges be supplied by legislation providing for the appointment of additional judges in all federal courts, without exception, where there are incumbent judges of retirement age who do not choose to retire or to resign. If an elder judge is not in fact incapacitated, only good can come from the presence of an additional judge in the crowded state of the dockets; if the capacity of an elder judge is in fact impaired, the appointment of an additional judge is indispensable. This seems to be a truth which cannot be contradicted.

I also recommend that the Congress provide machinery for taking care of sudden or long-standing congestion in the lower courts. The Supreme Court should be given power to appoint an administrative assistant who may be called a proctor. He would be charged with the duty of watching the calendars and the business of all the courts in the federal system.

Retirement Privilege

The Chief Justice thereupon should be authorized to make a temporary assignment of any circuit or district judge hereafter appointed, in order that he may serve as long as needed in any circuit or district where the courts are in arrears.

I attach a carefully considered draft of a proposed bill, which, if enacted, would, I am confident, afford substantial relief. The proposed measure also contains a limit on the total number of judges who might thus be appointed and also a limit on the potential size of any one of our federal courts.

These proposals do not raise any issue of constitutional law. They do not suggest any form of compulsory retirement for incumbent judges. Indeed, those who have reached the retirement age, but desire to continue their judicial work, would be able to do so under less physical and mental strain and would be able to play a useful part in relieving the growing congestion in the business of our courts.

Among them are men of eminence and great ability whose services the Government would be loath to lose. If, on the other hand, any judge eligible for retirement should feel that his court would suffer because of an increase in its membership, he may retire or resign under already existing provisions of law if he wishes so to do. In this connection, let me say that the pending proposal to extend to the justices of the Supreme Court the same retirement privileges now available to other federal judges has my entire approval.

Equality and Certainty Lost

One further matter requires immediate attention. We have witnessed the spectacle of conflicting decisions in both trial and appellate courts on the constitutionality of every form of important legislation. Such a welter of uncomposed differences of judicial opinion has brought the law, the courts, and, indeed, the entire administration of justice dangerously near to disrepute.

A federal statute is held legal by one judge in one district; it is simultaneously held illegal by another judge in another district. An act valid in one judicial circuit is invalid in another judicial circuit. Thus rights fully accorded to one group of citizens may be denied to others. As a practical matter this means that for periods running as long as one year or two years or three years—until final determination can be made by the Supreme Court—the law loses its most indispensable element — equality.

Moreover, during the long processes of preliminary motions, original trials, petitions for rehearings, appeals, reversals on technical grounds requiring retrials, motions before the Supreme Court and the final hearing by the highest tribunal—during all this time labor, industry, agriculture, commerce and the Government itself go through an unconscionable period of uncertainty and embarrassment. And it is well to remember that during these long processes the normal operations of society and government are handicapped in many cases by differing and divided opinions in the lower courts and by the lack of any clear guide for the dispatch of business. Thereby our legal system is fast losing another essential of justice —certainty.

Reform of Injunction

Finally, we find the processes of government itself brought to a complete stop from time to time by injunctions issued almost automatically, sometimes even without notice to the Government, and not infrequently in clear violation of the principle of equity that injunctions should be granted only in those rare cases of manifest illegality and irreparable damage, against which the ordinary course of the law offers no protection. Statutes which the Congress enacts are set aside or suspended for long periods of time, even in cases to which the Government is not a party.

In the uncertain state of the law, it is not difficult for the ingenious to devise novel reasons for attacking the validity of new legislation or its application. While these questions are laboriously brought to issue and debated through a series of courts, the Government must stand aside. It matters not that the Congress has enacted the law, that the Executive has signed it and that the administrative machinery is waiting to function.

Government by injunction lays a heavy hand upon normal processes; and no important statute can take effect—against any individual or organization with the means to employ lawyers and engage in wide-flung litigation—until it has passed through the whole hierarchy of the courts. Thus the judiciary, by postponing the effective date of acts of the Congress, is assuming an additional function and is coming more and more to constitute a scattered, loosely organized and slowly operating third house of the national legislature.

This state of affairs has come upon the nation gradually over a period of decades. In my annual message to this Congress I expressed some views and some hopes.

Let the Government In

Now, as an immediate step, I recommend that the Congress provide that no decision, injunction, judgment or decree on any constitutional question be promulgated by any federal court without previous and ample notice to the Attorney General, and an opportunity for the United States to present evidence and be heard. This is to prevent court action on the constitutionality of acts of the Congress in suits between private individuals, where the Government is not a party to the suit, without giving opportunity to the Government of the United States to defend the law of the land.

I also earnestly recommend that in cases in which any court of first instance determines a question of constitutionality, the Congress provide that there shall be a direct and immediate appeal to the Supreme Court, and that such cases take precedence over all other matters pending in that court. Such legislation will, I am convinced, go far to alleviate the inequality, uncertainty and delay in the disposition of vital questions of constitutionality arising under our fundamental law.

My desire is to strengthen the administration of justice and to make it a more effective servant of public need. In the American ideal of government the courts find an essential and constitutional place. In striving to fulfill that ideal, not only the judges, but the Congress and the Executive as well, must do all in their power to bring the judicial organization and personnel to the high standards of usefulness which sound and efficient government and modern conditions require.

To Hasten Court Action

This message has dealt with four present needs:

First, to eliminate congestion of calendars and to make the judiciary as a whole less static by the constant and systematic addition of new blood to its personnel;

Second, to make the judiciary more elastic by providing for temporary transfers of circuit and district judges to those places where federal courts are most in arrears;

Third, to furnish the Supreme Court practical assistance in supervising the conduct of business in the lower courts;

Fourth, to eliminate inequality, uncertainty and delay now existing in the determination of constitution questions involving federal statutes.

If we increase the personnel of the federal courts so that cases may be promptly decided in the first instance, and may be given adequate and prompt hearing on all appeals; if we invigorate all the courts by the persistent infusion of new blood; if we grant to the Supreme Court further power and responsibility in maintaining the efficiency of the entire federal judiciary; and if we assure government participation in the speedier consideration and final determination of all constitutional questions, we shall go a long way toward our high objectives.

If these measures achieve their aim, we may be relieved of the necessity of considering any fundamental changes in the powers of the courts or the Constitution of our Government—changes which involve consequences so far-reaching as to cause uncertainty as to the wisdom of such course.

How District Judges Work Has Increased

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 5

With his judiciary message to Congress, President Roosevelt submitted today a table from Attorney-General Cummings showing that while the number of Federal District Judges last year was less than twice the number in 1913 the number of cases brought before them was roughly three times as great.

The year 1913 was the first in which district courts existed on the present basis. The table follows:

	Year Ending June 30, 1913	Year Ending June 30, 1936
Total district judges	92	154
Criminal and civil cases filed (other than bankruptcy)	25,372	75,040
Average number of cases filed per each judge	276	484
Bankruptcy proceedings filed	20,788	60,624

Reorganization Plan a Surprise

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 5

President Roosevelt's message on reorganization of the entire judicial system came as a surprise to Capitol Hill.

Word that a message on the court was going to Capitol Hill spread after the President had called a conference of his Cabinet and Senate and House leaders at the White House this morning.

It was considered of such far-reaching importance that radio-casting equipment was installed hastily in the House chamber to send the message to the nation. There was no intimation that the President would deliver it in person.

Vote Child Marriage Ban

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 5 (AP)—Without a dissenting vote, the Tennessee Senate passed a bill yesterday designed to prevent child marriages. The bill provides that any marriage where either party is under 14 shall be "null and void" and can be annuled upon the petition of any person.

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The Maritime Strike: Its Losses and Gains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 5—A high record for costliness has been set by the 98-day maritime strike which ended yesterday as 40,000 longshoremen and sailors began returning to work on 237 ships long marooned in Pacific coast harbors.

Any gains made by labor or employers must be balanced against the following stupendous costs:

Loss to general public and business interests, estimated at $686,000,000.

Loss in wages to strikers, well over $1,500,000.

Idle shipping and bitter quarreling over the record period of 96 or more days. The 1934 strike lasted only 83 days.

Gains for Labor

Against these costs labor has the following gains to record:

Substantially increased hiring hall control for all but the marine engineers and the masters, mates and pilots.

Hiring preference for union members.

Union recognition, with a consolidation of various labor efforts formerly at loose ends.

Wage increases under labor contracts, many of which are nominal.

The eight-hour day or less for all but the cooks and stewards.

Cash pay for overtime work, instead of the former "time-off" system.

Out of these labor gains, the new overtime pay of a few cents a day will not repay the direct loss of wages during the strike under 15 years, it is estimated by one economist.

Gains for employers are less numerous. On the basic issues of preferential employment and hiring hall control, employers won only a compromise over the original union demands. In the hiring halls, unions are to post the lists of men to be hired, and the shipowners pick the actual crews.

Compromise Won

Employers also forced a compromise on the rate of overtime pay for sailors, conceding less than was asked.

Although the strike ended "unofficially" a week ago, when workers and employers agreed on fundamental issues, it was not ended officially until votes were counted in a coast-wide referendum.

Owners declare that it will be at least 47 or 48 days after work is resumed before the Pacific coast will feel impetus of first cargo and passenger traffic from the Orient and Australia.

Leaders here are asking if the protracted strike was necessary to secure the gains that have been made. It is generally agreed that the present settlement could have been brought about considerably sooner, but there was no mediation or arbitration board available to which dispute could have been submitted.

Shipowners are making plans to revive water-borne commerce that has laid idle so long. It is estimated that shipowners, representing some 26 companies, have lost about $500,000,000 in trade during the past three months. Observers, however, point out that part of this loss can be reduced in new ship subsidies and in certain other gains basis included in the settlement.

Union Gains

Viewing the union gains from long range it is seen that it has become a more solid organization for collective bargaining. The union's success in extending the scope of the strike indicates the way is open for the establishment of a strong national maritime federation comprised of all maritime unions.

The workers' immediate gains in wages, hours, and conditions of work are seen as small in view of hardships endured. The public is doubtful about its gains, but sees possibility for one permanent forward step. That is the establishment of a board of arbitration with legal power to decide, settle and enforce decisions in any future maritime dispute. The agreements reached between the ship operators and the maritime federation provide for a labor relations board to include representatives of the unions and employers.

Under the proposed plan when a dispute arises that cannot be settled by the board, an outside arbitrator would be called in. Should he fail to settle the issue, the problem would go to a coastwide board for settlement. Hope has been expressed that Congress either will give more power to the newly created maritime commission, which handles ship subsidies, or set up a new maritime labor relations board similar to railways labor relations board.

Strike History

The strike which began Oct. 29 came after nearly three months of negotiations. The contracts signed following the 1934 strike expired Sept. 30 and both sides sought changes. Chief obstacle to the securing of new agreements centered on who should control the hiring of workers. There were also conditions of labor, hours, and wages that the unions felt were unsatisfactory.

The shipowners declared their willingness to submit all the fundamental issues to arbitration. Union leaders refused because they insisted that to submit their basic demands to arbitration would deprive them of the fundamental principal of organized labor—collective bargaining.

The fundamental issues centered on preferential employment, which the unions have largely won; union hiring hall control, which has resulted in a compromise by which the unions post lists of men to be hired and the shipowners pick the crews; overtime for sailors, which the sailors have won in part, and shorter hours for cooks and stewards.

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Latvia Drops Taxes On Visitors' Cars To Foster Touring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—In an endeavor to promote tourism in Latvia the Cabinet has decided that visiting motorists shall be free from the automobile tax.

Hitherto automobiles which were taken into Latvia on triptyques (customs pass for temporary importation) were liable to a tax of 1 lat (20 cents) a day o rthe owner of the car had to take out a Latvian number and pay all necessary taxes.

It is pointed out, for the benefit of potential visitors, that Latvia's roads have been improved considerably and automobiles do not yet crowd the highways, there being only one car to every 500 inhabitants.

Gasoline here costs the equivalent of 37 cents. This is not pure gasoline but a mixture of alcohol supplied by the Government (and made from local potatoes) and imported gasoline in the proportion of 1:1 in summer and 1:2 parts of pure gasoline in winter.

This mixture is compulsory and the price has been fixed by the Latvian Price Inspector. Foreign diplomats are, however, allowed to use pure gasoline, but other foreigners are not.

Demand of Union For Recognition Blocks Auto Peace

DETROIT, Feb. 5 (AP)—Basic questions relating to a complete settlement of the General Motors strike, rather than determination of a basis or negotiations with the union, were indicated today as the goal of the present conference between the two sides.

An authoritative source said the conferees, assembled by Gov. Frank Murphy, were "trying to embrace more than at the Lansing conference." He referred to the meeting which produced the later-discarded "Lansing agreement" Jan. 15 for negotiating the union's eight demands, which confined itself to the terms of a truce during which negotiations would be carried on.

This source said the conference was deadlocked over one point. Another reliable authority close to the proceedings revealed that the only obstacle was the extent of recognition to be granted the United Automobile Workers of America, which seeks to be the sole bargaining agent of General Motors employees.

Governor Murphy said that "Progress was made" when the fifth meeting of the group adjourned early today until 10 a. m. The sessions began Wednesday morning.

The Governor divided his attention between the conference and the situation at Flint, Mich., key point of the strikes. He said he had admonished civil and military authorities there, where more than 3000 Michigan national guardsmen are concentrated, to do everything possible to maintain "peace and order." He commended them for their "excellent results."

Picketing and the occupation of two Fisher body plants in Flint, outlawed by a circuit court injunction issued Tuesday, continued despite the $15,000,000 penalty the order fixed for its violation.

Governor Murphy was the only one to comment upon leaving the fifth session of the strike settlement parley.

"Progress was made," he said. "The public will find that the peaceful way is the way to do it—peacefully and in an effort to understand one another. Both sides are in earnest and doing their best.

"In the meantime I am keeping in close contact with the situation in Flint. I am keeping in hourly contact with the military and other representatives there acting as peacemakers. Under difficult cirmcumstances, they have achieved excellent results."

Representing General Motors at all of the sessions—in the court quarters of the Governor's brother, Recorder's Judge George Murphy—were William S. Knudsen, executive vice-president; John Thomas Smith, general counsel, and Donaldson Brown, finance chairman.

The union delegates were John L. Lewis, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization; Homer Martin, president of the U. A. W. A., which is affiliated with the C. I. O., and Lee Pressman, C. I. O. counsel.

At last night's gathering with Governor Murphy these six were joined by C. E. Wilson, another vice-president of General Motors, and Orla Gassaway, a member of the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America. Mr. Lewis is president of the miners' union, also a C. I. O. member.

The informant who said the issue of union recognition was the stumblingblock asserted that evacuation of the "sit-downers" from the corporation's plants no longer was hindering progress. General Motors' refusal to negotiate with the union until the plants had been vacated was one of the causes of the abandonment of the "Lansing agreement."

The source did not disclose what disposition had been made of the evacuation question. It appeared, however, either that some understanding had been reached or the conferences were leaving that issue to be settled through possible court action at Flint by the corporation.

This was the 38th day the "stay in" strikers have occupied the Fisher body plants Nos. 1 and 2. A third sit-down strike—in the Chevrolet No. 4 plant at Flint—started last Monday. This was after General Motors had filed its injunction petition, so it was not affected by the subsequent court order.

The Governor was understood to have had a telephone conversation with President Roosevelt late yesterday afternoon.

Honor of Naming Dreadnoughts Contended For by Five States

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt, with two new battleships to name, is considering the claims of 33 states not represented in the navy's battle line. His decision must be made before keels are laid in June for the two new $50,000,000 steam-driven dreadnoughts.

Iowa, Missouri, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Virginia have asked to be honored. The State of Washington is preparing a petition.

Many persons have unofficially nominated Maine and Vermont; both jokingly because those states alone voted against Roosevelt last fall, and seriously because of their rich naval background. The President has twitted Senator Hale (R) of Maine on the subject.

Peace Groups Protest

Some congresmen are between two fires. After the Iowa Legislature sought to have a ship for that State, Iowans in Congress received protests from peace-minded women against giving the proud name of Iowa to a craft of war.

Senator Gillette (D), Iowa supported the State's claim, however, citing four admirals who are Iowa natives, and noting that the State furnishes a high ratio of naval recruits.

Governor Stark asked consideration for Missouri, as the only Annapolis graduate ever to become a Governor. Senator Green (D), Rhode Island, argued that Rhode Island was the first to apply.

Because smaller craft were formerly named for states, every state has had at least one namesake; but no dreadnought ever took to water under the name of Montana, North Carolina, South Dakota, or Washington.

Space and Weight Saved

The 15 battleships now afloat are the Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Maryland, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Texas and Utah.

By powering the new ships with steam turbines having mechanical reduction gears, instead of with electric drives, used in the last five battleships, the navy expects to save 20 to 25 per cent in space and weight required for motors and generators. More speed, bigger guns, heavier armor protection and added facilities for planes and radio will fill this space.

Army Planes Leave N. C. On Second Leg of Flight

SPARTANBURG, S. C., Feb. 5 (AP)—Panama-bound, nine bombers of the 96th bombardment squadron quit Memorial Airport here early today, with Miami, Fla., as the next scheduled stop. The planes will take off from Miami Saturday morning for the Canal Zone.

The fliers spent the night here after flying from Langley Field, Va., in 2 hours and 35 minutes, making 100 of the 340 miles in a snowstorm.

How Ship Strikers Voted

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, Feb. 5

The vote totals of the various striking groups and their terms of settlement in the Pacific coast maritime strike are summarized as follows:

Besides rejecting their agreement, 1234 to 857, the firemen voted for arbitration of wages and working conditions, 1684 to 487; favored a separate negotiated agreement for Alaska ships, 2064 to 218, and a separte contract with coastwise vessels, 2043 to 190.

The Cooks and Stewards Union voted 2180 to 896, to accept the entire proposal of shipowners for peace, despite the fact that the union's negotiators did not negotiate a complete agreement.

Radio telegraphers approved the peace proposals, 270 to 29; masters, mates and pilots, 1784 to 66; marine engineers, 1628 to 448; sailors, 2675 to 356, and the longshoremen, excluding Seattle, which had not reported, 9989 to 809.

All but the longshoremen received wage increases. The dockmen, however, got a "practical" six-hour day which they had only unofficially before.

All unions except the masters, mates and pilots and the marine engineers obtained full control of their hiring agencies. This was one of the most important issues in the long strike.

The owners held stoutly to their demand for freedom in the selection of officers. The two groups of licensed officers finally capitulated when the owners offered wage boosts and other concessions.

Sit-Down Strikes Widen Breach in Ranks of Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Organized labor split afresh this week, this time on the question of the sit-down strike, when the leadership of more than 500,000 trade unionists refused to follow John L. Lewis in his new sit-down strategy.

Protest made against the forceful occupation of industrial plants by strikers lines up the powerful metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor against tactics of the insurgent CIO in the General Motors Corporation strike.

Objection of the metal trades group enunciates the most significant complaint against the sit-down to come to date from within the A. F. of L. The department represents 17 international trade unions potentially in the field of industry covered by the automobile industry.

If any element of the A. F. of L. was to criticize the new kind of strike, the metal trades department was logically the first.

This last division in the labor world deepens the already existent gap. The split which came last year arose from disagreement over the form of labor organization to be followed in the mass production industries. Now is added a substantial dissent on methods of promoting such organization.

Frey Leads Attack

While the metal trades department cannot attempt to speak for the entire federation, it is one of the strongest sections, and the attack on sit-down strikes was framed by a leading student of labor policy, John P. Frey. Mr. Frey was secretary of the resolutions committee of the last A. F. of L. convention and has put in altogether 20 years at the post. As president of the metal trades department he sent the following message concerning the sit-down to unions in his organization and to local metal trades councils over the country:

"New policies and methods are being employed by international unions affiliated with the C. I. O. Sit-down strikes are advocated and put into effect.

"While not a new form of labor action, the extensive use of sit-down strikes is an importation from France, where their application forced the most liberal government France has ever had, so far as labor is concerned, to take official action to suppress them.

"Workmen taking physical possession of manufacturing plants is an importation from Italy. It was this method applied by Italian workmen which gave to Mussolini the opportunity of issuing those edicts which destroyed the voluntary trade unions of that country and led to the compulsory organizing of the fascists unions controlled by the Government.

"The theory and practice of the so-called 'militant minority' has the hallmark of Moscow and was imported from Russia.

"The sit-down strike and the control of labor policy by a 'militant minority' are deliberately intended to destroy self-government by trade unions, and set aside the principles of democratic self-government upon which the American trade union movement has been built up."

Union Rift Widens

The industrial union, which John L. Lewis is promoting in defiance of the A. F. of L. has a history in American labor discussion of 50 years. The sit-down strike, in contrast, hardly dates back more than a year, and was officially authorized by the CIO altomobile workers' union in the General Motors strike no more than a month ago.

Mr. Frey's statement also emphasized the growing evidence that the quarrel between the CIO and the A. F. of L. has expanded beyond its initial confines.

When the CIO was formed a little more than a year ago, its field appeared to be the unskilled and semi-skilled workers in mass production and other large-scale, non-union corporations.

Since then various conflicts have followed between the CIO group and craft unions already long established under the A. F. of L.

These disputes have caused outcries from A. F. of L. people that the CIO was invading and threatening other unions.

Consequently, as viewed by these complainants, the CIO has alarmed various unions, not only as to the possible loss of their greatest opportunities for expansion in big industry, but as to the continued maintenance of their present organizations.

Stand of CIO Unions

The CIO reply is that the craft unions failed to organize the great open shop corporations and hence have no jurisdictional claim of what they do not possess; and that workers are entitled to have the type of organization they want, and that in many plants they prefer the industrial to the craft form of union.

Wherever the merits lie, Mr. Frey pictures the sit-down strike in an entirely novel role, as a instrument which can be used by a CIO minority agaist union men who are the majority. He said also in his declaration:

"Quite recently a 'militant minority' of sit-down strikers, members of a CIO union, gave definite evidence of their policy and tactics. The shop to which reference is being made, employed some 220 skilled mechanics; 18 of these were members of a CIO union; 202 of them were members of an international union having a satisfactory agreement with the employer. This international union is affiliated with the metal trades department.

"The 'militant minority' of 18 started a sit-down strike. The employer, to avoid trouble and protect himself, immediately closed the shop. The 'militant minority' declared that a strike existed and over a thousand members of the CIO uinons in the city immediately arranged to carry on so-called mass picketing around the plant.

"When this intention became known to the other trade unionists of the city, they served notice upon the CIO unions that if any such mass picketing was undertaken they would do some picketing themselves, and match the mass picketers man for man.

"As a result the CIO unions dropped their intention to back up the 'militant minority' by mass picketing. But had it not been for the prompt action of bonafide trade unionists in their city, the 'militant minority' of 18 might have been successful in forcing their program upon the majority of 202."

Austrian Refugees Build German Road Into Eastern Alps

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MUNICH, Germany—Five miles from the Austrian frontier, some 400 Austrian refugees, former Storm Troopers—who now go under the name of "Relief Corps North-West"—are building the highest motoring road in Germany.

On the Wallberg, a mountain some 50 miles south of Munich which commands a magnificent view of the whole range of the eastern Alps, these men are employed on a section of the projected Alpine Highway, one of Adolf Hitler's favorite schemes, in building six miles of motor-road which rises from a level of about 2500 feet to about 5000 feet.

The new road branches off from the existing road which leads southward from the southern end of the peaceful banks of the Tegernsee, one of the lesser of the Upper Bavarian lakes, to the Wallberg hostel, one of those Alpine chalets where the tourist and mountaineer are catered for on a basis which enables the young working-men and apprentices to spend a week-end in the mountains.

To eke out the work available in the locality only a minimum of machinery is being used. The walls running along the road-side are not concrete, which is apt to produce an artificial effect, but they are made of rough masonry, the stones being taken from the rock through which the road is cut.

It is a road rich in curves, all of which are widened to double the width of the road, and parking facilities are supplied not only for the leisurely driver who wishes to enjoy the scenery for a quarter-of-an-hour, but also for the mountaineer who wishes to spend a day on his skis or with a rope on the peaks.

Farm Bonus Plan Reported Successful in Saskatchewan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—A highly satisfactory substitute for the relief camps has been developed in the federal farm bonus plan, according to the officials of the Provincial Government. They said that more than 24,000 men had been placed in farm employment in the Province during the fall and winter under this scheme.

There have been no placements since Jan. 11, the date set by the Provincial Government as the cut-off date for further applications under the plan, the Government declaring the unemployed in cities and towns of the Province were now back at work.

Federal officials are planning a campaign to have industry throughout the Dominion re-engage men to supplement government work plans.

Spanish Premier Back in Madrid To Inspect Front

MADRID, Feb. 5 (AP)—Heartened by a closer contact with their Socialist Government, defenders of this erstwhile capital withstood insurgent attacks on two sides of the city today as Premier Francisco Largo Caballero continued an inspection of the Madrid battlefront.

This partial homecoming of the Socialist Government—three other ministers being present—which evacuated Madrid and went to Valencia Nov. 7, possibly foreshadowed moves toward its complete re-establishment in the real capital.

The other officials to return were Carlos Espla, Minister of Press Propaganda; Julio Just, Public Works, and José Giral, Minister Without Portfolio.

GIBRALTAR, Feb. 5 (AP)—Stalemated around Madrid, the Spanish fascist command is pressing a major drive by land, sea and air to capture the southern coastal city of Malaga.

Insurgent troops, advancing from Marbella, 36 miles southwest of Malaga, captured the town of Ojen, six miles to the north of Marbella, in a battle with stubborn Government fighters, said reports to Gibraltar.

A fascist naval fleet was on its way to Malaga from Algeciras, while nine insurgent bombing planes were reported to have started from fascist-controlled Spanish Morocco to join in the attack.

An unconfirmed report received at Gibraltar said the commander of the southern forces, Gen. Gonzalo Queipo de Llano—a right-hand man to Gen. Francisco Franco, fascist commander-in-chief—was on the cruiser Canarias, which was driven away from Malaga Tuesday by Government bombers.

Toscanini Likely To Conduct New Orchestra in N.Y.

MILAN, Italy, Feb. 5 (AP)—Arturo Toscanini has agreed to return to the United States in 1938, his secretary said today, probably to conduct an entirely new philharmonic orchestra.

The maestro, who retired in 1936 after 10 seasons with the New York Philharmonic Symphony Society, is negotiating now with Samuel Chotzinoff as a representative of David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America.

The concerts of the new symphonic organization would be broadcast under the plans Signor Toscanini is discussing with Mr. Chotzinoff, who is a brother-in-law of Jascha Heifetz, the violinist. That has caused some difficulty, because the maestro is opposed to orchestral broadcasts.

"The plans call for an entirely new and different orchestra organization, but nothing has been definitely settled except the fact the maestro will return to New York in 1938," Signor Toscanini's secretary said.

Kalamazoo Gazette Marks 100th Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KALAMAZOO, Mich.—The Kalamazoo Gazette observed its 100th anniversary of uninterrupted publication recently, by publishing a 10-section anniversary edition recording, in outline, the progress of a century.

The 176-page edition was compiled with the co-operation of numerous residents of Kalamazoo who supplied early photographs and reminiscences.

The Kalamazoo Gazette was born in the "log cabin" of journalism in 1833, when a little newspaper was established at White Pigeon, known as the Michigan Statesman and the St. Joseph Chronicle. In 1837 it was given its present name.

The paper has been served by such men as Henry Gilbert, who brought the paper here in 1835; Volney Hascall, who served 23 years as owner and editor; Andrew Jackson Shakespeare, who made the Gazette a daily paper in 1872; Ford F. Rowe, with a record of another 23 years. In the present era, came John K. Walsh, editor for the past 25 years, and Charles M. Greenway Jr., manager, whose association with the Gazette dates back to 1924.

Congratulations on a century of service were extended to the Gazette by President Roosevelt, Gov. Frank Murphy and newspaper publishers and editors.

France's Borrowing Abroad Arouses Strong Opposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Feb. 5—Strong opposition to further devaluation of the franc is developing constantly in Chamber of Deputies debates. This coupled with the Government's difficulty in floating adequate loans at home or abroad to care for its needs, makes the financial issue paramount in France today.

Good finances are as important as adequate military defences in the strenuous times ahead, is the opinion of the French parliamentarians. The difficulty, however, is that there is still a demand for fulfillment of the costly social program of the Blum Administration, despite the present stringent conditions of the Treasury.

Forced borrowing abroad, notably in Britain, to meet current needs was strongly critcized by speakers in the financial debate resumed here today. The fear is being expressed lest French freedom may be alienated as these borrowings are based on gold and therefore earmark the holdings in the Bank of France.

Bonnet's Speech

In this connection, Georges Bonnet, the French Ambassador to Washington, speaking at the American Club, affirmed that his mission was not to obtain financial aid for France but to bring France into the greater good will of the great democracies.

Precisely how much will be required by the Treasury is one subject of dispute. Various figures were quoted, but Vincent Auriol, French Minister of Finance, put the total deficit at 35,000,000,000 francs.

It is being argued that the remedy for the financial difficulties ahead does not necessarily lie in a change of Government, as urged by the extremists, but it is obvious, according to former Minister of Finance Paul Reynaud, of the Center Republican group, that some change in financial policy is essential and at an early date, as confidence is far from being restored. If their financial fears were allayed, said M. Reynaud, the French people would subscribe adequately, as their resources are enormous.

Prices Going Up

M. Reynaud insisted that deflation of public expenditures should have accompanied devaluation. But prices are booming, without sufficient advantage to the Treasury. He said that further devaluation would be a crime against the country.

But possible further devaluation is being freely canvassed. M. Auriol denies the intention to devaluate again, but there is a lower legal margin of nearly 7 per cent of which he may hereafter properly avail himself.

Meantime Minister of Air Pierre Cot announced that as deliveries of airplanes are inexcusably late he has decided to requisition the Morane-Saulnier factory. The process of national control of armaments works is thus accelerated. This followed M. Cot's speech in the chamber wherein he revealed that a system of majority holdings in armaments companies was favored by the Government, since that is sufficient to give control, while leaving a certain liberty to initiative to industrialists. Meanwhile the Schneider factory in so far as its making munitions for the Government, has been nationalized, as has the munitions section of the Renault factory. It has further been decided not to apply at present the 40-hour week recently voted, whenever it interferes with airplane and munitions production.

Left Wing Group Seeks Control Of Seamen's Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 5—Radicals and moderates are now struggling for control of the International Seamen's Union, whose internal disputes made one of the principal problems of the great maritime strike.

The left wing element of the seamen refused to follow the union and struck on the Atlantic in sympathy with the Pacific coast strike, while the union insisted upon carrying out its contract with shipowners.

Having split the union, the radicals are seeking to capture it. If they should obtain control of its national machinery, observers declare that the policy of the seamen's union in the future would tend to become irresponsible.

It is not now apparent which faction will win.

The organization has been so torn apart by the strife that half its membership has lost contact, ceased paying dues and is ineligible to vote.

Many Legal Battles

The union is involved in various court fights and the authority of its officers is questioned in other proceedings.

No American union, it is said, has been so attacked by labor extremists seeking to use labor organizations to promote revolutionary activity.

Weary of constant attacks by alleged "reds," the executive board of the International Seamen's Union has invited the executive council of the American Federation of Labor to conduct an investigation into the affairs of the union and has agreed to accept any decision the council may make.

Ivan Hunter, secretary-treasurer of the International Union, used the words "without limitation" when asking the council to act.

Welcomes Investigation

In a telegram to William Green, president of the A. F. of L., he asserted that the purpose of the real attack against the union "was to invalidate the Atlantic and Gulf agreement before there was any settlement of the Pacific Coast strike, the ultimate objective being to precipitate a national strike of seamen throughout the merchant marine."

"I gladly welcome a complete investigation by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor into all phases of the situation," continued Mr. Hunter in his telegram to Mr. Green, "including union elections, validity of existing union contracts, methods by which such contracts were negotiated and all other matters relating to the present controversy in all its aspects, without limitation."

Mr. Green has agreed that the council will act.

Great Oil Field Of Texas Served By Station KFRO

With Monitor Newscasters

LONGVIEW, Texas—KFRO has ridden to prosperity on a wave of oil. Its success story is closely linked with one of those ultra-romantic chapters of American history—the sudden mushrooming of a great oil field. For KFRO's antenna towers are not far from the derrick forest of the East Texas oil district, and its home city is the financial center and largest community of the area.

Oil was discovered in East Texas in 1931. Four years later, on Jan. 15, 1935, the ether crackled with KFRO's first program. The station had taken its place of service in Longview's parade to prominence. And a double-quick march it has been. In 1931 Longview boasted 6000 inhabitants. Today it has 25,000 people. Gregg County, where it is located, had 16,000 people. Today it has over 100,000. Gregg County is said to have more oil wells in it today than it had people in 1930.

KFRO was built recently enough to benefit from the latest in radio equipment. It has a "high fidelity" transmitter, and a 185 vertical antenna, which has increased the range of many a station by 100 miles.

KFRO now brings to its listeners exchange programs made possible by its recent affiliation with the World Broadcasting System.

KFRO boasts of its public service and recently set a local statistician checking up on the free time it has donated in one year. It discovered that 450 free hours were given to civic and religious organizations. These include every church in Longview, the Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Ladies Federated Clubs, the Salvation Army, Longview Musical Club, and the two high schools. Daily, at 1:45 it has a devotional period and the Longview churches alternate in furnishing the programs.

At 4 p. m. on Sundays, a Christian Science devotional program is given over KFRO sponsored by the Committee on Publication for Texas with the co-operation of the local branches of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, at Marshall, Kilgore, and Longview.

A newscasting service is also maintained, to give East Texas the latest in world happenings. "The Monitor Views the News" has been a week-day feature from almost the beginning of KFRO and a 15-minute period is now given at 3:30 p. m. There are also three daily periods of Trans-Radio news bulletins.

KFRO is owned by the Voice of Longview, Incorporated, of which Judge James R. Curtis is president. T. R. Putnam is station manager, and Earl Kalushe does the chief announcing.

This is article number 35 in the series. The next will appear on Monday, Feb. 8.

Cairo Is Relieved As River Recedes

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 5 (AP)—First signs of a return to normal life spread through Cairo today with the partial lifting of an official decree that had turned all its forces into the battle against the Ohio river.

The river was falling steadily. Those who stayed behind to man the levees had perhaps their best night's sleep since the Ohio raised its mighty threat against the 60-foot seawall more than a fortnight ago.

But the river watchmen held their posts, wary of the danger that will not pass until the water recedes more than four feet lower. Still within inches of the seawall's top, the water line fell as gradually as it rose, about a hundredth of a foot an hour.

The co-ordinated flood committee, meeting last night with business men, gave manufacturing concerns permission to go back to work, with men still subject to call for levee duty.

Three cottonseed mills employing 250 men planned to reopen immediately. The number of firms that could return to work depended on how many could do so without railroad service. The rails were under water.

Sand boil action, caused by river water forced under the levees and up through sandy sub-strata, toppled a 60-foot smokestack a block back from the seawall yesterday. About a dozen sand boils existed over the city, and residents expected them to increase as the flood subsided. Mayor August Bode maintained a ban against the return of women and children.

With the Mississippi apparently held within its dikes, families began returning to New Madrid, Mo., and more stores were reopening. Water stood two to twenty feet deep in the spillway and more than 20,000 refugees remained in emergency camps.

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Men Seek Ways to Check River Giants They Themselves Have Turned Loose

Mounting Number of Floods Show Means of Prevention Are Vital to U.S. Future

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—Because floods in the United States have successively shattered high water marks from earliest recordings to this year, flood control advocates are searching deeper for causes and permanent remedies.

It is generally recognized in Washington that traditional stopgap methods have failed to reduce the menace of the super-flood. New methods for coping with these increasing dangers have received an epochal impetus from experiences of the current Ohio disaster.

If any office could be busier than those of the army engineers, hanging on long-distance telephones for latest news of the flood stage, that office is the one occupied by H. H. Bennett, director of the Soil Erosion Service.

Somehow the thought of the country has turned from mere patching of the flood control network, to the search for long-range, permanent security. This changed outlook is reflected in Mr. Bennett's office. Even while relief of immediate suffering occupied everyone's thought, his telephone rang constantly with requests for information on how floods could be prevented.

It Is a Vicious Circle

The urgency of flood prevention is graphically described by Mr. Bennett in terms of the rich topsoil lost by America every year. A freight train to contain the annual 3,000,000,000-ton price of reckless or unenlightened use of the land, would wrap around the equator 37 times.

Loss of topsoil speeds the vicious flood circle by increasing the runoff of rains. Deeper and deeper into America's rich storehouse of farm soil the floods cut, not to mention the human loss and suffering when the Ohio, Mississippi, Connecticut, or a host of lesser streams, leave their banks.

Within three centuries of cultivation, America has seen many of her forested slopes stripped of trees, with their interlaced network of roots that once served as a blotter spread over the land to retain rainfall.

Then came the plow. Pioneers, seeing no horizon on the apparently limitless expanse of rich prairies, took no time to reason that if they plowed down the hill slopes of their fields, instead of around the slopes on lines as nearly as possible level. The plow in this way added billions of potential gullies to those supplied by nature for drainage.

The Record Is a Grim One

In Mr. Bennett's office are grim, sad records of the price paid for land use which ignored the coming flood menace. Fields seared deep with gullies, row on row, where once corn or beans were planted up and down the hill slopes, instead of along the contour lines. The land itself has long since been abandoned. Drainage, permitted to be far too rapid, ate away the topsoil down to clay. Each wearing away ofthe soil's stratas exposed less absorptive material. Speed of runoff jumped ahead; gullies deepened; the unfertile lower stratas reduced crops; the land was deserted.

Then came the winds. Prairies and hillsides once protected from century to century by buffalo grass or forest, lay fallow or sterile. Dust blew across the horizon, swelled into a storm, laid waste to distant farms and towns.

After dust and drought, both produced in large part by improper land use, floods struck again. The past set up only infrequent landmarks of flood: 1884, 1913, 1927. But the tempo was increasing, and now the years of super-floods crowd upon each other: 1935, 1936, 1937.

The Fight a Long One

Meanwhile levees, dams, and other means for coping with the rising tide of muddy waters—mud stripped from once productive farms—were costing more without bringing permanent relief. By 1824 the Federal Government had broken through earlier doubts about its powers over interstate rivers. At first, however, Washington confined itself largely to improvement of navigation. Dams were built, with canals and locks. Inevitably flood control entered into this work.

The next major step came with federal co-operation in state and local flood control projects. Several billion dollars have been expended along the nation's waterways for flood control.

Yet ever higher levees, providing against flood stages up to 60 feet and beyond where large cities lay in the overflow area, have not reduced the intensity of floods. For prevention, interest first centered in reservoirs. This device had the additional attraction of increasing water power resources. In some cases, notably Boulder Dam, a single mammoth project has lifted the cloud of floods from rich lowlands like the Imperial Valley in California.

Already a Desert

But the Colorado watershed was already largely desert or barren, so that the problem of increasing floods was relatively less than in areas recently stripped of their protective natural coverings. Also, at Boulder there are mountains and a back country that could be easily covered with a large reservoir.

In valuable farm areas, and along the major eastern rivers where commerce and industry press close to the banks to reduce transport costs, reservoirs like Boulder are out of the question, even if mountain ramparts were available in which to build the dams.

Recourse is therefore had to smaller reservoirs. President Roosevelt has just recommended to Congress a vast extension of the reservoir program. In general, they lie along the headwaters of streams. They act as regulating devices to slow the impact of floods on the lowlands. Electric power generation, and sometimes river transport, are also benefited.

Floods Seem to Be Natural

The earliest, major-flood-control projects centered their attention on levees.

"Ol' Man Ribber" naturally commanded most attention. La Salle in 1684 found the Mississippi out of its banks, so floods are not entirely the result of land cultivation. But the floods La Salle knew were held in check by the still luxuriant carpet of vegetation over millions of acres now laid bare by the ax and plow.

The first levee appears to have been constructed at New Orleans in 1717. The next year, it had reached the proud length of a mile, and was 18 feet wide. Today, levees built or building stretch along much of the lower Mississippi and its largest tributaries.

Those early levees were built at the expense of the land-grant holders. The King of France made levee building a condition for receiving a grant. An early device for obtaining levee labor was to impress the inhabitants within seven miles of the river.

Shortly after Louisiana, then stretching along the entire lower Mississippi, had been acquired by the United States, proteotive embankments stretched on both sides of the river for 340 miles.

Government Moved Slowly

That was in 1812. For some years thereafter, the Federal Government hesitated to enter river or harbor work. Chief Justice Marshall clarified the situation by his ruling in Gibbons vs. Ogden, and Congress, as already noted, began river work in 1824.

By 1827 some work had been detailed to the army engineers, ever since the focal agency for flood control at Washington. Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, and Abraham Lincoln are among the names encountered in appeals for flood control in the early and mid nineteenth century. In those days, appropriations ran around $50,000, but sometimes reached into the millions.

The report of Hmphreys and Scott, army engineers, set a high standard in 1861 on Mississippi flood control.

Yet not until comparatively recent times has flood control begun to attain preventive stature, even on the end where flood waters are dealt with after they have choked river channels, instead of before.

Lieut. Gen. Edgar B. Jadwin, Chief of the Army Engineers, submitted a plan enacted by Congress in 1928. The Flood Control Act of that year provided for outlay of $325,000,000.

Results from this effort led to proposals for extensions and modifications, to cost $313,000,000. Balances remaining from the former account permitted enactment of the new program with an additional appropriation of $272,000,000. This act was signed by the President on June 15, 1936. It provides for a six-year program of extension and modification of the 1928 plan in the alluvial valley of the Lower Mississippi. Levees are being raised by as much as three feet, and greatly strengthened.

The floodway device also was applied, and the New Madrid-Birds Point floodway, with its "fuse plug," proved useful in the recent Ohio flood, protecting Cairo, Ill.

Floodways provide for the release of water over former river channels, now in farm or otherwise occupied in part. The affected residents therefore resist floodways. Army engineers faced irate shotguns when they blew the New Madrid fuse. Local opposition so far has prevented even the launching of the Boeuf floodway, lower down the river. Another floodway, along the Atchafalaya river, is progressing. It releases waters to the Gulf west of New Orleans. The Bonne Carre spillway, north of New Orleans, is also ready for its first test.

Government Assumes Burden

The recent series of major floods stimulated, also in June of 1936, the passage of a comprehensive flood control act. It was signed on June 22. Starting with a "Declaration of Policy," it asserts the Federal Government's responsibility to cope with destructive floods, soil erosion and other contributing factors.

The general line of procedure approved is for the Federal Government to build vast flood control works, while the states or localities provide the land, assume the upkeep of the works, and relieve the Government from all damages incidental to the relocation of railways, highways, etc.

Projects listed in this act cover the country from New England to California. There are some 270 projects located in 31 states, and affecting nearly every state in the Union. The cost is set at $300,000,000, but no funds were appropriated by the last Congress. President Roosevelt has already put his influence behind immediate action on reservoirs, authorized under this act.

Emphasis on Prevention

The latest and most comprehensive act to date is chiefly notable for its emphasis upon prevention of the causes of floods. Soil erosion is specifically mentioned. Here, as in floodways, officials encounter local hostility or apathy. Farmers who have cultivated their lands up and down hills for generations do not always quickly adopt the newer way.

But through constant educational work by the Department of Agriculture, and more recently by the specialized Soil Conservation Service, America is awakening to the need for preventing at least the "super-flood" at its source. Existing levees and projected reservoirs can cope with ordinary floods. It is the last three to 20 feet of water which does the damage, and can be permanently prevented only by wiser use of the land.

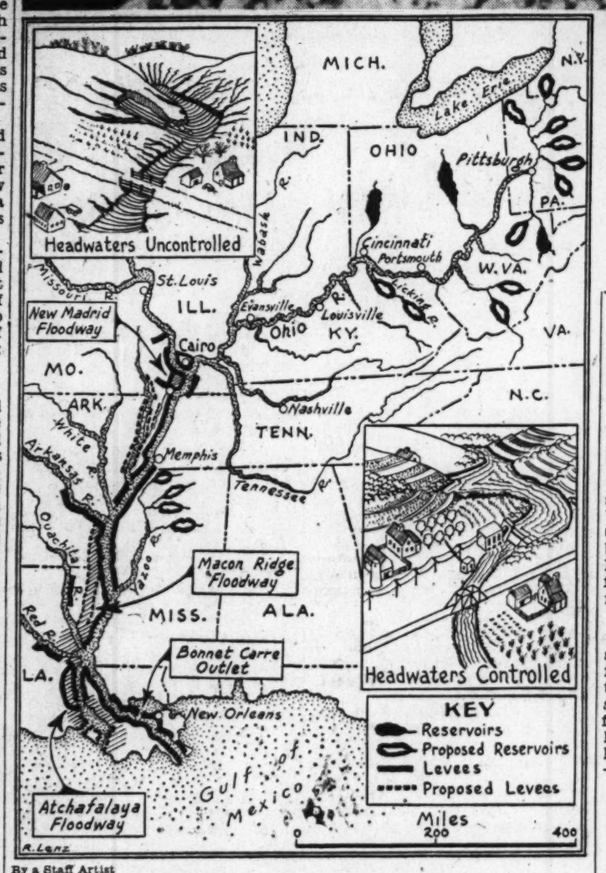
Nature's blotter, not possible to restore in whole, must again be aided in protecting the soil and curbing floods. Only so can America save more of her lands from going the way of Chinese wastes and flood-ridden lowlands.

Babylon offers a pungent warning on the effects of misusing a fertile river basin. America sees the way, and has set her feet toward permanent flood control and prevention.

This Was a Farm

Effects of Land Use Without Flood Control

Striking Evidence That Furrows on Sloping Land Should Be Plowed Along the Level Contours, Instead of Up and Down Hill in Straight Lines, Is Given in the Larger Picture. Each Deepening Gully Grew From a Furrow Between Rows of Beans. Inset—What Happens to Light Silt Loam When Erosion Is Not Prevented or Checked in Time



By a Staff Artist

America's Four-Fold Flood Control

From the Clouds to the Sea, Flood Waters Are First Increased or Diminished by Land Use, Contrasted in the Insets. Along the Rivers, Reservoirs Slow Floods Near Their Headwaters. Farther Down, Levees Are Shown. Four Major Floodways, or Bypasses for Excess Water, Are Labelled at New Madrid, Macon Ridge, Atchafalaya, and Bonnet Carre. Each Has a "Fuse Plug" to Be Blown in Time of Emergency, Permitting the River to Spread Into a Former Channel

President Studies Dust Bowl

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt has shaped a long-term drought program to dovetail with the vast public works and flood control plans he recently handed Congress.

Before him were detailed recommendations of federal experts who have been seeking means to prevent future disasters like the 1934 and 1936 droughts on the Great Plains.

Mr. Roosevelt planned to send their report, along with a message of his own, to Congress shortly.

Administration planners who framed the report said it would take 20 to 25 years to carry out the program in the area which stretches from the Canadian border to Texas, east of the Rocky Mountains and west of the Mississippi.

They described the region generally as one of light annual rainfall, blistering heat in summer, frigid blizzards in winter, and high winds at all seasons.

The federal experts have planned to use land in the area so it would assure a stable income to the 2,500,000 residents now dependent on agriculture.

The Federal Government would take the initiative, they said, by a careful survey of the 400,000,000 acres; by demonstration projects to conserve soil and water; and by funds to establish agriculture on a sound basis.

Formation of federal-state policy boards to co-ordinate plans was suggested, with local administration through groups similar to the county-farmer committees which now handle the federal farm program.

The proposed survey by agricultural scientists and engineers would develop a definite plan for each subarea of the region, officials said.

Authors Mark 20th Year Of Mexican Constitution

QUERETARO, Mexico, Feb. 5 (AP)—The men who wrote Mexico's revolutionary Constitution of 1917 gathered again today in this city, seat of their deliberations, to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of its promulgation. A hundred members of the convention came by special train to attend a special banquet.

The 1917 Constitution, at the time of its drafting considered one of the most advanced documents of its kind in the world, granted sweeping rights to labor and empowered the Government to break up great landed estates through expropriation.

WPA to Send 200,000 Men To Help in Flood Cleanup

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 5 (AP)—The five men President Roosevelt named to lead a national attack on problems of flood disaster came face-to-face with the Ohio River's devastation of Louisville today.

"This is the worst spot in the entire flood picture," said Harry L. Hopkins, chairman of the commission.

Mr. Hopkins arranged conferences here with Gov. A. B. Chandler, Mayor Neville Miller of Louisville and local relief authorities. They took up in detail plans to clean up the city and rehabilitate stricken citizens. What the cost would be no member of the commission would estimate.

"Any guess could be right," Mr. Hopkins said. "We know it is going to be a very substantial amount of money. The Red Cross will do its emergency relief job and send the bill to the American people. We will do what we can to help clean up the mess and get the people safely back in their homes, and the President will send the bill to Congress."

After canvassing the Louisville and Kentucky situation where the worst flood damage occurred, the commission arranged to leave here late today for Cincinnati. They were to meet Governor Davey of Ohio and Cincinnati officials for the last conferences of their reconnaisance tour which already has embraced flood areas in Tennessee, Arkansas, Indiana, Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky.

"The local people are doing a magnificent job of meeting the emergency," Mr. Hopkins said. "They are going after it in the best spirit you can imagine."

Members of the commission, nearing the end of their inspection tour that began in the vicinity of Memphis Monday said the job of meeting the disaster would require at least six months.

Mr. Hopkins said 200,000 WPA workers would be in the field by Monday. Two other "armies" have been fighting the disaster, uncounted thousands of local volunteers with some 1400 Red Cross nurses and sanitary engineers, and the United States Army engineers, who have held their main levee lines intact against the flood.

Thomas Parran Jr., chief surgeon of the United States Public Health Service, and James L. Fieser of the Red Cross said the common, everyday task of protecting the health of flood sufferers and those indirectly affected would reach 1,500,000 people.

Maj. Gen. E. M. Markham, chief of army engineers, saw the Ohio River dump the greatest volume in history into the Mississippi at Cairo, Ill., saw the river receding at Evansville, Ind., and declared the engineers felt they had won their fight to hold the main levee lines intact. He added, however, continued vigilance over the next few weeks would be imperative.

Nearly all the public buildings in Evansville, including the hotel where the commission had lunch, were without heat except for improvised charcoal burners. An estimated 30,000 of the city's 110,000 population remained refugees from their homes.

Simplicity Urged In News Writing

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 5 (AP)—Earle Martin, production manager of the Cleveland News and Cleveland Plain Dealer, advised members of the Ohio Newspaper Association yesterday to "write your news stories as simply as you tell them to your wives when you go home."

"The automobile industry has made great strides in the last 10 years in increasing the comfort of the people who use its products," he said. "What have our newspapers done for their readers?"

"Use short words, short sentences, and short paragraphs," Mr. Martin urged. "The closer to the spoken word you can make your newspaper the greater is its comfort to the readers."

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Boston & Maine Should Arrange Excursion Trains for Poor Bruin Hockey Fans

Art Ross Team Wins More Games on Road

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What is the matter with the promotion department of the Boston & Maine Railroad? The snow train excursion idea has been a failure this season due to lack of the one essential requisite—snow. Vast stores of chalk are being used weekly, posting the information that no snow is available at the various winter-sport resorts.

Last year the North Station was a beehive of week-end activity with the youth of America milling around the train sheds, arrayed in multi-colored costumes befitting skiing, skating and other amusement afforded in winter. It was a precarious task to thread one's way through the station, what with skis projecting heedlessly from the armpits of hundreds of babbling happy individuals. Today the costume and ski is seen only on the alluring and hopeful posters.

With this lucrative revenue diminished to the vanishing point, why is it the promotion department has not kept abreast of the times? Nightly, whenever the Bruins play hockey at the Boston Garden, some 13,000 rabid fans storm the building to view their favorites. And in this game of hockey nothing so satisfies the fan as to see the home team win.

Now these patient and faithful 13,000 have congregated from all parts of Boston and suburbs. Since Jan. 3, when the Bruins eked out a 3-to-2 triumph over the New York Rangers, the local sextet has gone through seven straight home games without a victory. A pretty sad state of affairs to a hockey fan, and those fans are just about ripe to go to any extreme to see these Bruins win.

And that extreme is where the Boston & Maine should come in. Throw out the snow-train idea and run excursion trips for the Boston hockey fans to see their favorites win a hockey game. It so happens that while these Bruins have not managed to come through on home ice with a victory, they have been successful on foreign ice. Give these hockey fans an excursion rate to some outside rink where the Bruins are playing and they will stampede the train to find out how the team looks when it wins a game.

Last night in Montreal the Bruins did what they should have done here Tuesday. For three periods here the locals stormed the "They shall not pass" defense of Wilf Cude and Babe Siebert only to see Canadiens walk off with a 1-0 victory. Last night they again jumped to the attack against Canadiens and were held off for the first period, but were not to be denied in the second session when they rattled four counters by Goalie Cude. The game ended 6-2 in favor of Boston.

Detroit and Rangers went through another overtime tie last night, 2 to 2. Tuesday they played to a four-all tie in New York. It was the eighth straight game for the Red Wings without defeat. The other league game last night saw Toronto Maple Leafs invade New York and top the Americans to increase their margin for third place in the league standing. The victory gave Leafs an edge of 3 to 2 in games played this season.

U. S. Men Tied For Table Tennis Title

BADEN, Austria, Feb. 5 (AP)—The United States men's table tennis team tied for the world championship yesterday and earned the right to a play-off with Hungary for the crown in the international competition.

The Americans trounced the Polish trio 5 to 2 for their tenth victory in 11 starts, while Hungary, hitherto unbeaten in 10 starts, was upset by Austria 5—0 to throw the title competition into a deadlock, and force the Hungary - United States series to decide the championship.

Meantime, two of the American women's team, which won the world team championship Wednesday, advanced to the third round of the individual title play.

Corner Shots

One of the semifinal-round matches of the Massachusetts championship squash racquets tournament will be played tomorrow at the Harvard Club of Boston at 4 p. m. between Richard V. Wakeman and Thomas E. Jansen Jr. Just before this match, at 3 p. m., there will be a match between John M. Hall of the Harvard Club and Sherman Howes of the Union Boat Club, for a position on the Boston team to play in the national team championship at Cleveland on Feb. 22.

The other state semifinal will be played on Wednesday owing to the absence from town of E. Rotan Sargent, who is en route to Hamilton, Ont., to play in the Canadian singles championship this week end.

Tomorrow's state semifinal will be open to the public. Tickets are 55 cents each at the Harvard Club.

D. D.

Eastern Hockey Association

Hershey 1, Baltimore 1.

Greatest Woman Shotmaker Plans Golfing Comeback

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—A comeback by the golfer long regarded as the greatest woman shotmaker, Lady Heathcoat-Amory, the former Joyce Wethered of England, is in prospect for the new year, just when the youthful element is enjoying its biggest fling. By way of Jamaica in the West Indies comes the word that the former British champion contemplates seeking reinstatement by the Ladies Golf Union for amateur competition.

Joyce retired almost four years ago and entered the "business woman golfer" field, becoming associated with a London department store in an advisory capacity.

The question of her status as an amateur has not been raised since Joyce never sought to enter a tournament after her retirement. She won the British championship four times—the last in 1929 by defeating Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare.

Although regarded as a "business woman golfer" by the Ladies Golf Union, she hasn't been labelled a professional, paralelling the case of America's Helen Hicks. If she goes through with her present plan, she will have to apply to the L. G. U., which, if it felt favorably inclined, would recommend to the Royal and Ancient at St. Andrews that she be declared an amateur.

The L. G. U. rule states that "only amateurs with clubs affiliated with the Ladies' Golf Union" are eligible to compete in championships under its jurisdiction. The final decision, however, always rests with the royal and ancient.

For years Joyce has paced the newspapermen in a brisk chase trying to keep up with her decisions to retire. In 1925, after winning the British crown for the third time, she decided to quit, but in 1929, when it appeared Mrs. Vare might carry off the championship, she returned to the wars, conquered Mrs. Vare in the final, and then went back into retirement, this time, however, only for three years.

Reports from Jamaica indicate Lady Heathcoat-Amory has been scoring exceptionally well. She registered rounds of 70 and 71 over the Constant Spring course, outdistancing Lou Cumming, Canadian professional, off the tees, and exhibiting the short-range skill that has made her famous.

Headline Act in Dartmouth Winter Carnival

Wide World

Swiss Ski Team at Hanover

This Ski Team, Representing Several Swiss Universities, Recently Arrived in the United States for an Extended Tour. Here They Are Posed in Front of the Dartmouth Outing Club Shelter Near the Campus Green. Left to Right, They Are—Franz Obrecht, Willy Buergin (Captain), Arnold Kaech, Rudolph Gallati, Pierre Francoli, Jack de Senarclen and Karl Weber (Manager)

Harvard Faces Busy Week End With 10 Events

With midyear examinations ended, Harvard athletes prepared today for a busy week end with 10 events scheduled. Eight of these contests take place away from Cambridge.

The Crimson varsity swimming team starts the activities today when they meet the Dartmouth varsity team in a Dartmouth winter carnival sport feature. Harvard has been unbeaten this year. The match will be the first for the Crimson swimmers in the Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming League, which also includes Columbia, Navy, Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Yale.

The outstanding contest on the card is that which takes the varsity hockey team to Hanover to play Dartmouth in the annual winter carnival game. The game will be the second between the rivals this season, the Crimson having won the first game 2-0 at the Boston Garden.

Harvard also will be represented by a one-mile relay team at the annual Millrose A. A. games and will meet Yale and Princeton in a triangular relay. The four men selected to compose the quartet are Francis Leary, Tudor Richards, Al Hanlon, and Bill O'Connor. Capt. Bill Schmidt also will compete in the invitation 60-yard high hurdles.

In other contests scheduled, the freshman basketball team will play Governor Dummer Academy at South Byfield, the freshman swimming team will meet Andover at Andover, and the freshman track team also will compete against Andover at Andover.

The only home contests are in fencing with the freshmen meeting Andover at the Indoor Athletic Building and the varsity team exchanging jabs with the Hartford Fencers' Club.

College Notes

Tufts basketball team takes on the University of New Hampshire at Cousens Gym on Saturday night. The New Hampshire five will be out to avenge the defeat handed to them by the Jumbos last year at Durham.

* * *

The leader of the Wildcat attack will be Arnie Rogean, the six-foot six-inch center from Everett who last year rang up 111 points in the course of the season. He will be at his center post flanked by Ed Chodokoski and Bishop at forwards. Arthur Hanson and either John DuRie or Sullivan will be at guards.

* * *

Tufts will line up with Jim Weldon and Al Galuzka at the forward posts, Tony Wojciechowski at center and Capt. Lew Kyrios and Bennie Collier at guards.

* * *

Coach Mel Collard of Boston University will call the Terrier baseball candidates to the B. U. gym next week for conditioning work. This is the earliest in the Scarlet and White's history that baseball candidates have reported for pre-season practice.

* * *

Returning to the varsity fold will be four pitchers. They are Vincent Sandercock, Norman Tunnell, Bob DeGuglimo and Darius Kelley. Bob Leahy, freshman ace of last year, will also report. The Terriers are scheduled for a southern trip, which call for six consecutive games beginning April 5 with Apprentice and closing with Upsala on April 10.

* * *

Northeastern's hockey team was given a setback last night when the University of New Hampshire six was victorious, 8—3. Russ Martin of Gloucester and Herb Merrill of Arlington scored seven of the eight goals between them. Merrill caged four, while Martin was credited with three.

* * *

Playing in New York against Hamilton College last night the M. I. T. hockey team won its first game of the season, 2—0. The Engineers were too fast for the local boys and during the second and third periods kept the Hamilton goal tender busy.

Dartmouth Carnival Under Way; Over 50 Skiers in Opening Events

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 5 (AP) — Dartmouth's boast that the weather never intervenes with its famous carnival was upheld for the 27th time today when an international field of 58 American, Canadian and Swiss skiers waxed their long wooden runners for the opening events of what is expected to be the greatest college winter sports meet ever staged on this continent.

The hills of Hanover continued bare until last Sunday, when the first white fall of the season fell on this tiny educational community, which is generally buried in snow from the start to the end of its long winters.

Dartmouth Defends Title

The fall was a bit skimpy to insure ideal skiing conditions but the competitors, carefully chosen, on the basis of actual competitive records, to give the Swiss visitors worthy competition in every event, found the various courses and the jumping layout in satisfactory shape for their final practice trials.

Dartmouth, bolstered this year by three members of the 1936 Olympic winter sports team, Dick Durrance, Warren Chivers and Ted Hunter, has selected a team of eight to defend the title it won last year, as well as in most of the previous years. The Indians' superb skiers will probably be pressed in every event by the combined team of seven from the universities of Lausanne, Zurich, Berne and Geneva, and the well-balanced McGill octet, which includes Robert S. Johannsen, sophomore star and highest individual scorer in last year's carnival meet.

Ski Jumping Tomorrow

None of the other American teams, Harvard, Yale, Maine, New Hampshire and Norwich, as well as the University of Montreal, the other Canadian entry, appears strong enough to threaten the favorites for the team title but Harvard, with Colin McLaurin and Robert Shaw included in its five entries, was a threat in opening downhill race and the Amherst brothers, Sanderson and Jarvis Schauffler, appeared outstanding in the 15-kilometer, cross-country event, also called Langlauf, which will also be decided today. Tomorrow's program consists of the slalom and the ski-jumping contests.

Also on today's program are the speed and figure skating contests, the points of which will not be counted in the team totals.

This colorful fete, high light of the Dartmouth social season, will attract its usual 1000-odd quota of feminine guests from the eastern colleges and one of those visitors will be crowned carnival queen to rule over tonight's floodlight snow extravaganza, "Winter Tempo," at the ice palace that has been constructed on the golf course.

Kathryn Hemphill Has 1-Up Victory In Biltmore Golf

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Feb. 5 (AP) —A match packed with just about every thrill golf affords passed pretty Kathryn Hemphill of Columbia, S. C., into the quarter-finals of the Miami Biltmore women's tournament yesterday with a 1-up victory over Audrey Phipps of Palm Beach.

Patty Berg of Minneapolis, medalist and last year's winner, and the other favorites, also advanced. Miss Berg turned back Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta 3 and 2.

Both Miss Hemphill and Miss Phipps had medal cards of 39, one under par, for the first nine holes and were even at the turn. Battling nip and tuck they came to the final, deciding hole. There was nothing to choose between them to the green, but there Miss Phipps' gallant game faltered. She three-putted and failed to match Miss Hemphill's par five.

Miss Berg, 1 up on Miss Kirby at the turn, went out in 42 to her opponent's 43.

They halved the tenth, and Patty laid a stymie which gave her the eleventh. Miss Kirby's par four took the twelfth when Patty hit the water. They halved the long thirteenth, but the redhead copped the next two with pars and the match ended when they both scored par fives on the sixteenth.

Hub Events

Tonight

Amateur Hockey—Bay State Schoolboy League, Arena, 7.

Boston Bates Club Round-up—Coach Morey and his movies (three fast-moving sports exhibitions): Bates B. A. A. relay team, Bates Hall, Y. M. C. A. building, 6.

Tomorrow

Squash Racquets—State semifinal at Harvard Club of Boston, 4. Special playoff match for team position at 3. Open to public.

Public Skating—Arena, 8 to 10:30.

Volleyball—Six games, starting at 2, Boston Y. M. C. A. gym.

Coming

B. A. A. Track Games—Garden, Feb. 13.

Skating—North American Figure Championship at Boston Arena, Feb. 26 and 27.

American Hockey Association

Minneapolis 3, Wichita 0.

Varoff Vaults Over Two Bars Since Failure

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Every time George Varoff poises himself at the head of the pole vaulting stretch, he sees two cross bars he must clear. One is the regulation strip of wood held delicately on the fingers of the uprights; the other is a mental bar.

The visionary strip has confronted him ever since he failed to qualify for the Olympic team last July at Randalls Island a week after he had established the new world record height of 14ft. 6½in.

"That was the biggest blow of my life," said the blond-haired 22-year-old San Franciscan. "I'm getting over it slowly, although even now that failure makes it seem I have to clear two bars instead of one every time I vault."

Varoff's real objective in life is to win a spot in one of the country's big symphony orchestras. He's majoring in music at the University of Oregon, where he is a sophomore.

George plays the bass viol in the university orchestra. He's one of nine children born of Russian parents. One of his brothers plays the flute; another is a singer.

"What I hope to do is become internationally prominent as a pole vaulter (he's that already, but doesn't think so because he didn't make the Olympic team), keep up my work in music and then win a place with some large symphony," said Varoff.

He's here not only to compete in the Millrose A. A. games Saturday night and in the Boston A. A. meet on Feb. 13, but also to listen to the New York Philharmonic and the Boston Symphony next week.

He's never competed indoors before and the best he's ever done under a roof was 13ft. 6in. recently in practice. That's a long way from the indoor record of 14ft. 4in. made by Keith Brown three years ago.

Varoff said the closest he's come to his own record mark, set in the 1936 A. A. U. championships, was 14ft. 4¼in. in the World Labor carnival here last August. But he's not discouraged.

"The first time I ever vaulted I cleared 9ft. 6in.," he said. "Everybody thought that was great for a kid. But I couldn't go better than eight feet for almost a couple of months after that. Then I started going higher.

"So, you see, I've been down before. I snapped out of it once and I'm confident I can snap out of it again. But, perhaps, not indoors."

Higgins Will Play Third; Bee Pitching Staff Strong

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Speaking before the first annual banquet of the Boston chapter of the Baseball Writers' Association of America last evening in the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Pilot Bill McKechnie of the Bees and the Red Sox's manager, Joe Cronin, made two very definite and interesting statements in the course of their after-dinner talks, statements that have considerable bearing on the 1937 outlooks of both clubs.

Cronin's brief contribution to the oratorical portion of the very successful affair concerned the recently-acquired Frank "Pinky" Higgins.

"I have decided," said the Red Sox manager to the interested group of more than 200 baseball fans, players, officials and writers, "that Pinky Higgins will play third base for the Sox this season. It certainly would be unwise to make a player of his established ability experiment at another position. An attempt to move him might lessen his value, which I have no desire to do."

Higgins' Status Settled

This is the first time, since the arrival of Higgins from Philadelphia, that Cronin has definitely stated before Boston writers the veteran infielder's status with the Red Sox. Rumor had Higgins going to Cleveland in trade. There was talk of shifting Pinky to second base, thereby giving Cronin an opportunity to play regularly at third. But apparently Manager Joe has cast both of these plans into the discard.

Bill McKechnie cast considerable optimism on the future of the Bees when he frankly informed the gathering that at the moment the Boston National League club has what he believes is the strongest pitching staff since he took over the managerial duties here seven years ago. Bill further reminded the gathering that the hurling staff is the foundation or backbone of every ball club, professional or amateur.

So enthusiastically was the first annual dinner received by everyone in attendance, including Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield of Boston, Bob Quinn, Eddie Collins, Bump Hadley, Elbie Fletcher, Tommy Padden, Red Rolfe and many other baseball notables, that it is felt the affair will grow into one of the city's leading winter sports attractions. Mayor Mansfield, Hadley, Quinn, Cronin, McKechnie and Collins all expressed their belief that the local chapter would eventually stage annually a banquet that will compare with the New York dinner, one of the country's outstanding off-season get-togethers.

Sox Will Come Back

Joe Cronin also said he believed the Red Sox had the nucleus of a winning ball club and that with the pressure off, the players would povre their worth this year by staging a comeback. Collins particularly thanked the Boston public for its loyal support at Fenway Park, and Bob Quinn added his word of thanks for the Bees.

Before leaving for the Copley-Plaza late yesterday afternoon, Bob Quinn announced the arrival of signed contracts from Infielder Eddie Mayo, formerly of the New York Giants, Catcher Ray Mueller and Coach Hank Gowdy.

Accompanying Mayo's contract was a letter in which the youngster assured Quinn and McKechnie that he is in great shape and ready to take over the third base duties of the Bees. "If my frame of mind means anything," wrote Mayo, "I am confident I will prove to the Boston fans that I am not only the best fielding third baseman, but also the best hitting third baseman in the major leagues."

The Red Sox have received the contracts of Rick Ferrell and Colonel "Buster" Mills, rookie outfielder.

Baseball news will be scarce in this vicinity for several days. Quinn, McKechnie, Collins and Cronin are in New York. Bob and Bill will attend the National League schedule meeting, and all four will sit in at the Gotham scribes' annual banquet.

Seeded Players Advance to The Round of Eight

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—The eight seeded contenders in the eastern intercollegiate indoor tennis championships survived the opening day's play today, which cut the original entry list of 31 down to quarter-final size.

Led by George Dunn, Pennsylvania's top-seeded favorite, the eight ranking entrants, representing as many colleges, each defeated two opponents before wrapping up their rackets for the night.

Five of the survivors were from metropolitan New York colleges. The others were Dunn, second-seeded J. Norman Anderson of Dartmouth, and Virginia's Frank Thompson, ranked seventh.

Except for Herbert Abrams, New York University's eighth-player, all of the seeded list drove through their first two hurdles in straight-set victories. Abrams, after conquering Ralph Mendel of Massachusetts Tech, 6—1, 6—1, in the first round, found the going tougher against Robert Enrich of Columbia before pulling out a 6—2, 3—6, 6—2 victory.

Dunn, favored to succeed to the title abdicated by Melvin Lapman, swept through Robert Keefe, Brooklyn, 6—3, 7—5, and had an even easier time in downing Fred Lightward, St. John's (Brooklyn), 6—3, 6—3.

Anderson accounted for Bill Strawinski of Bloomsburg (Penna.) State Teachers College, 6—0, 6—2, and then eliminated Charles Gilbert of Columbia, 6—4, 7—5. The southern survivor, Thompson, defeated Jonas Sentner of St. Lawrence, 6—1, 6—1, and looked just as impressive in beating Martin Juster, N. Y. U., 6—2, 6—3, although Juster had earlier loomed as a dark horse with a 6—0, 6—1 victory over Philip Fellman of Rutgers.

The invading forces, generally, had little luck, as Ray Antignat, Columbia; Joseph Merkle, St. John's; Charles Masterson, Long Island; Jesse Greenberg, C. C. N. Y., and Abrams of the metropolitan forces advanced with Dunn, Anderson and Thompson.

The other two members of Penn's three-man entry went down in first-round matches, Louis Reps falling before Antignat, 6—3, 6—3, and Ralph Finkelstein losing to Merkle, 6—2, 6—1. Thompson's Virginia teammate, George Dunklin, also went out in the first round, bowing to Greenberg, 6—4, 9—7.

Columbia and N. Y. U. tied for first place in the running for the team trophy, each with four points.

Babe Didrikson Seeks Return Of Amateur Status

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Feb. 5 (AP) —Babe Didrikson complained today she was weary of watching other girls play golf.

"I want to play, too," she said, explaining her professional status keeps her out of almost all tournament action except against men.

"I'm going back to amateur golf. That is, if the United States Golf Association will let me. My application for reinstatement as an amateur will be mailed soon to the U. S. G. A.

"I like this sort of thing, and am just beginning to realize I've missed something.

"I'm through with this all-around-woman-athlete business, for it takes too much out of you. Those sports are all right for a while—but I'll stick to golf."

Only 22 now—23 in June—Miss Didrikson feels she has plenty of years left for the amateur game. She has been a pro two years.

"You see, I played in only one tournament as an amateur in Texas, and then was declared ineligible for the trans-Mississippi."

U. S. G. A. rules state professionals must declare their intention of returning to amateurism within five years of leaving the Simon Pure ranks, with the association considering each application on its merits.

College Hockey Results

Brown 12, Springfield 2.
M. I. T. 2, Hamilton 0.
New Hampshire 8, Northeastern 3.

National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	18	7	7	83	64	43
Rangers	14	8	10	78	63	36
Boston	14	5	13	79	78	33
Chicago	5	6	18	57	72	20

Canadian Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Canadiens	20	3	11	94	78	43
Montreal	12	7	14	70	77	31
Toronto	13	2	16	79	80	28
Americans	9	4	19	71	99	22

Results Feb. 4

Toronto 2, Americans 1.
Rangers 3, Detroit 2 (Overtime).
Boston 6, Canadiens 2.

Hedquist Lost to Team

Wallace Hedquist, captain of last year's Boston University swimming team and main support of this season's tank team, has completed his requirements for a degree at the School of Education and therefore becomes ineligible to represent the Terriers in their future meets.

Photographer Learns Secret of Ching

Wide World

Left to Right—Lester Patrick, Manager of Rangers; Artie McGovern, Gym Instructor; Bill Cook and Ching Johnson

When in the mood, there is no better defenseman than that mountainous Ching Johnson of Rangers. He has never been classed as rough in hockey, but he has a variety of baffling and secretive wrestling holds which tie up attackers to their dismay and the rage of opposing fans. Here he is shown working out with the tall, silver-haired manager, Lester Patrick, and Bill Cook, veteran wing, who also serves as lieutenant to Patrick. This pulling process is where Ching develops the trick of whirling attackers in dervish style until they lose control of the puck. Other defensemen may take to the gymnasium now that it has been revealed where Ching digs up the holding tricks.

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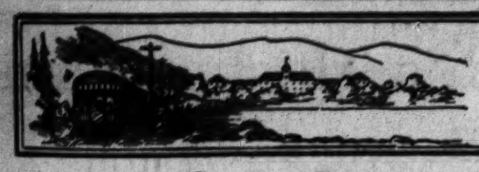

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Vases of Stone Age Found in Lake Bed In Northern Italy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Italy — Discovery of about 70 vases and utensils of terra cotta and others attributed to the stone age, has resulted from the lowering of the waters of Lake Ledro in the region of Trent in northeast Italy.

Some of these examples of ancient pottery bear decorations either engraved or modeled in rudimentary relief, and there are some vases of clay gracefully worked with a smooth surface.

These articles, which have been collected and removed to the Archaeological Museum in the Castello del Buon Consiglio (the Castle of Good Council) at Trent, confirm the assumption that the village established on an embankment of piles, constructed when instruments and utensils of stone were still in use, was not abandoned until a much later period.

It is thought that further excavations will bring to light, not only stone utensils, but also arms and instruments of bronze, as the inhabitants of this pile-raised settlement are known to have been acquainted with the method of founding this metal.

Northwestern Canadians Oppose Orientals' Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—A new nonpolitical organization which will oppose the enfranchisement of Orientals in Canada has been formed here after a meeting of representatives of many public bodies. It is proposed to create a group which will seek to educate eastern Canada in the problem of Oriental penetration in British Columbia, where the Chinese and Japanese population of the Dominion is largely concentrated.

Those sponsoring this move believe that legislation to enfranchise Orientals will be introduced in the Canadian Parliament at its next session, and that Canadian legislators generally do not realize the danger of such a move in this province. A memorial explaining the situation here will be prepared for the information of House of Commons members immediately.

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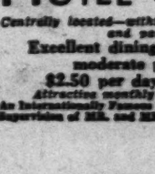

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The Home Forum

Shibden

BETWEEN Stump Cross and the quarry, the old stone quarry that gashes with yellow the Northowram Hill, we met three Yorkshire lassies who ran and hid behind a hawthorn tree. We saw their printed calico pinafores waving in the wind, all the time they thought we could not spy them; but we took no notice, and very soon we heard their tiny clogs clattering after us on the narrow, flagged path.

"Ee, we thought ye were a witch," confided one of them, overcoming her timidity at last.

"Ee, we *did* that!" said another. The third one announced proudly that she was six-and-a-half, and should be seven-and-a-half the following Tuesday.

* * *

HAVING IN OUR time been mistaken for a public library assistant, a waitress, and a member of a musical comedy ballet, we were not so much upset as might be imagined on being thought a witch; and, if witches had ever inhabited any part of the West Riding, why not give them the run of Shibden? We had furnished this charming countryside, the name of which was originally "Schepedene" or valley-of-the-sheep, with enough beings equally fanciful, when we were going on seven. And Shibden has not changed, much.

"So-many-stiles and over a stream" is still the way to Fairyland, the number of stiles, of course, depending on the route, on whether you take a roundabout walk by Hagstocks, or begin by the stone foot bridge across the Red Beck. You will find, we believe, that the rolling upland of many miniature hills, a ball's throw from Scout Hall, whose blackened walls grow from the landscape, continues by its elfin title. There the gipsy grass blows delicately all summer, to the edge of the bluebell wood. Nowhere are the hyacinths more fragrant, though elsewhere they may grow more thickly, than in the Shibden glens. Nowhere do beech leaves in springtime shade the blue flowers with tenderer green, nor anemones peer more demurely from the sweet, wet ground.

* * *

CLIMBING UP FROM Fairyland, across an irregular patchwork of treeless, much-cropped fields, joined by crooked seams of low black walls, you will come, perhaps a little breathless, to High Sunderland. You may find in the fields, now rented, a cow, a cart-horse, and two or three hens; but no one by the name of Sunderland, although the family occupied for four hundred years the gaunt Hall, over a window of which you will see, carved in Latin in the stone: "May the Almighty grant that the race of Sunderland may quietly inhabit this seat, and maintain the rights of its ancestors, free from strife until an ant drink up the waters of the sea and a tortoise walk round the whole world."

* * *

THE WOMAN WHO runs to answer your knock on a side door, with a checkered apron thrown over her head, and a child in her arms, will tell you that the ground floor portion still habitable is divided into several small houses; but that much of the mediaeval building, begun doubtless in the thirteenth century and remodeled with stone walls during the fifteenth century, is now in ruins. It will not be safe to walk through the old ballroom, or the buttery or the kitchen. You will read with interest the various Latin inscriptions on the stone doorposts, warning against the entry of the deaf-dormouse and even of the friendly swallow, and the fireplace proverb: "Maxima domus utilitas et pernicies ignis et lingua" (Of the greatest utility and greatest damage to a house are fire and tongue). And after you have deciphered the strangely coupled words over the south door:

"Hic locus odit, amat, punit, conservat, honorat Nequitiam, pacem, crimina, jura, probos."
(This place hates negligence, loves peace, punishes crimes, preserves laws, honors virtuous persons)

you will come to the gateway warning: "May no one who violates justice knock at this door," and then to the stone cherub carving, and something will stir in your memory—the lines by which Emily Brontë describes the "shameless little boys" in the grotesque carving which decorated "Wuthering Heights!" While the farmhouse, named "The Withens," a good twelve miles from Shibden, occupies what was probably intended for the locality of Wuthering Heights, it is generally agreed that the carving of the house of tragedy found its original at High Sunderland, and history records that the author taught school in this neighborhood in 1837.

* * *

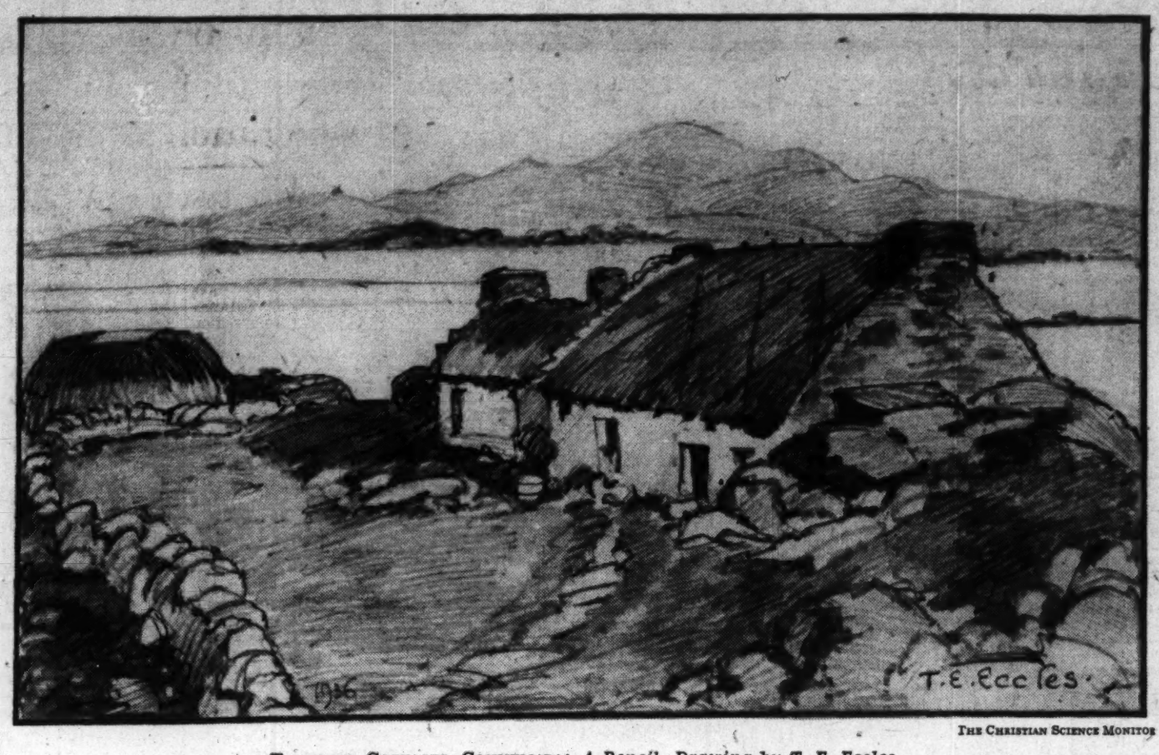
YOU WILL PROBABLY not hear the underground music which past tenants of the Hall profess to have heard, for they say that the subterranean passage has been walled up. Some who claim to have heard the sounds of a church organ believe them to have come, underground, from the Parish Church, an ancient Norman structure still in use, several miles away; others refer to an "Aerial Harp." We cannot say that either explanation is true. Shibden guards well certain secrets. How many of them lie hidden at Shibden Hall, none can tell, and now that there is no longer an owner by the name of Lister, and the Halifax Corporation has accepted it as a gift to the public, this graceful example of early fifteenth-century English architecture will grow even more into quiet communion with the rugged landscape, as the centuries proceed. Unlike High Sunderland, but a few miles distant, it has been tenanted continuously and kept in repair, up to the present period. Though little forest land survives around it today, the massive posts and beams indicate the immense girth of the oak trees that grew on the land where, so tradition has it, a fifteenth-century squirrel might travel many miles without once descending to the ground.

* * *

FROM EARLIEST TIMES Shibden Hall has been linked with the history of the woolen weaving industry, the staple of the West Riding. By the middle of the seventeenth century 12,000 men, women and children were employed in the cloth trade of the Parish, spinners earning fourpence a day. Without the cloth trade, it is estimated, only one third of the inhabitants could have wrested a living from that mountainous Yorkshire countryside.

The steep, winding footpaths leading to Shibden Valley, from the heights of Sunderland, across the Beck and Old Godley, and skirting the edge of Hipperholme, were familiar to the eighteenth-century novelist, Laurence Sterne, who lived at Woodhouse during his boyhood and walked to school by a path running through the yard at Shibden Hall.

P. P. S.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THATCHED COTTAGES, CONNEMARA: *A Pencil Drawing by T. E. Eccles*

THE name Connemara conjures up pictures of wild mountain scenery, of vast expanses of bog and heather.

For those unacquainted with Ireland, it is well to say that Connemara is that western district of County Galway which is bordered by the Atlantic and dominated on the East by the mountains called the Twelve Pins (or Bens). There are any number of inland loughs, creeks and islets, the latter served by what are called currachs, or small rowing boats about twelve or fifteen feet long, built of wood frame covered with stiff canvas material and coated with pitch. The main crops, such as they are, consist of potatoes and corn; and one finds sometimes, in the midst of huge boulders, a small clearing where stands a tiny white-washed and thatched cottage, consisting of one large room, with peat fire, and one small room off from it. There are wonderful sandy beaches, where one can bathe and bask in the sun without fear of intrusion.

From time to time one comes upon a cottage, as one imagines, from which smoke emerges from door and window; it is the local smithy where horses, ponies and donkeys, patiently wait to receive the attention of the blacksmith. Such a one is to be found at lovely Renvyle, ten miles from Clifden, where one watches with envy the skill with which the smith cuts out, shapes, and drills the shoe to fit the particular animal he is shoeing.

Handloom weaving is to be seen at Leenane and other places, and quite an industry is the collecting of kelp from which iodine is extracted. There is one possible drawback to this delectable land and that is the rain; though without it, one would probably not have the ever-shifting lights on the hills or the emerald green of the turf. Until four years ago Clifden was reached by rail from Galway; but today, as a local porter told the writer: "Sure, Sorr, we jist took the rails up, so ye mist go by bus." But, however one gets there, there awaits the visitor to Connemara a warm welcome that will not disappoint him.

A Memory

I saw it once, upon a gracious day
That shall be long remembered for the sight;
A willow, swept and swayed by clean, cool winds
That ran like silver through its shining leaves.
A moment's melody, one perfect note,
A glimpse and gone—but it is always mine.
For often, when the day has been put by,
With all its busy living—joy and tears—
The wind-blown willow comes before my eyes,
And with its beauty leads me into rest.

SILENCE BUCK BELLOWS

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Magic Carpet

THE Dutch girl sat in a big chair beside the radio, her eyes looking unseeingly at the English landscape, her ears listening intently to the sound of shuffling feet and far-off singing as the crowd waited for the arrival of Princess Juliana on this, her wedding morning. At last a burst of cheering broke through the crowd-sounds. The Dutch girl jumped to her feet; radiant, she lifted her voice, with those of the waiting multitude in distant Holland, in the Dutch National Anthem. In fancy she was no longer in the sitting-room of an English house, set among the rolling Hampshire downs, but in the crowded streets of The Hague; standing among her countrymen, feeling the sharp wind which lifted the orange streamers till they snapped and quivered, under her feet the uneven cobblestones of the street.

The cheering grew in volume; the commentator's voice, drowned in it for a moment, emerged again as the procession moved on. The Princess had passed. For the waiting Dutch crowd, this was the end; but not so for the radio listeners. On this magic carpet they entered the church itself, and formed part of that congregation which heard the organ peal out the wedding march as bride and groom together came slowly up the aisle. When the service was over, the crowd dispersed and life resumed its normal way again; we rejoiced for the magic of radio which transported us "ten leagues beyond the wide world's end, methinks, it is no journey."

J. M. E. C.

These Were Not Savages

IN 330 B. C. an intrepid Greek seaman of Massilia, the port we now call Marseilles, decided to see with his own eyes the mysterious countries whence came two commodities very precious to the antique world—amber and tin. Amber and tin reached the centres of ancient civilization in a very round-about way; they were used as mediums of barter by the primitive people in whose lands the trees bearing the necessary resin and the mines bearing the desired metal were to be found: and they were carried by various long and dangerous routes, passing through many hands before they were finally bought and sold by the merchants of the East and South.

You may imagine how picturesquely unlike the civilized and uncivilized peoples of the globe were in those days. One group lived in walled cities, with stately temples and glittering palaces: they were more often dark than fair; they wore richly woven and brightly tinted garments; they had chariots and ships, musical instruments, tools, weapons, and works of art far in advance of anything the dwellers in the North and West had ever dreamed of. The other group were more often fair than dark: they wore garments made from the skin of wild animals, and lived in wicker huts thatched with turf. Yet it would be a mistake to think of these forerunners of ours as mere savages. They understood the use of metals, and had already—in Britain—built the great stone circle at Stonehenge before Pytheas of Massilia sighted the cliffs of Kent.

Pytheas followed the coast-line of Spain and the Bay of Biscay until he reached Ushant. Thence he passed to Britain, where he visited the Cornish tin-mines and spent some time in Kent. . . . Following the north-eastern coast of Britain as far as Scotland, he heard of—but did not reach—a mysterious island called Thule—perhaps Iceland, perhaps one of the Hebrides group. In the course of a second voyage Pytheas seems to have reached the Baltic, the source of the greater part of the amber supply in those distant days.

One of Alexander's generals carries our tale a stage farther. His name was Ptolemy Soter (that is, Ptolemy the Saviour or Preserver), and in Egypt after Alexander's death he founded a dynasty which survived until Rome seized sovereignty. Ptolemy himself was an exceedingly able man, and he determined to realize the potential wealth of his country. He understood the importance of trade, and set about reviving the commercial reputation Egypt had earlier enjoyed. . . .

He made Alexandria his capital city. Alexander had shown foresight when he made his foundation. It stood in a perfect position to command both sea and river traffic, for trade and for defence. From the Red Sea ports Egypt had for centuries traded with the Arabs, and Ptolemy founded other and more convenient ports in the service of this traffic. Here his caravans met his trading vessels coming up the Red Sea from the ports of Southern Arabia, where they gathered spices and perfumes and precious stones, and met the trading ships from India and exchanged wares. He built a special road for his caravans, picketed at intervals with soldiers to guard his traders and their merchandise, and any other travellers, from highway robbers. He cleaned out the old canal between the Nile and the Red Sea which had been made long ago by one of the Pharaohs, but had constantly silted up again. The Phoenicians came under his government, and he encouraged and employed this ancient and intelligent seafaring race.

A great school of learning grew up in Alexandria. Scholars flocked to the seaport, as in time past they had flocked to Athens and the schools of learning there. Alexandria never surpassed Athens in art and poetry, but in scientific research, notably in geography and mathematics, she made great strides. . . .

Merchandise filled the warehouses, bringing with it the questions: "Where do I come from?" "What are the people like who sold me first?" It is unlikely that the ordinary people wondered very much about it. I suspect the public then was just like the public now. As long as 'the man in the street' gets the comforts of life he does not wonder very much where they come from. But men in Alexandria who were anxious to preserve and add to whatever knowledge the world possessed at the time were wide awake to the possibilities. India and the neighborhood of the Caspian were steadily becoming better known, but there were vast regions still regarded much as we regard Mars. They existed, but it was unlikely men would ever reach them. —M. WHITING SPILHAUS, F. R. G. S. in "The Background of Geography." (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Snow

SNOW!
Large soft white flakes fall on green grass.
Snow!
A note of laughter,
The joyous sound of children's voices;
Three children run,
Skips of joy in each step,
Arms in rhythm.
Snow!

ELVIRA B. McGEE

The Angels of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the greatest blessings which can come to us is the ability consciously to enter into the presence of God here and now. The ancient worthies talked with God, and walked with God, we are told in the Scriptures. Prophets and ancient seers realised the presence, guidance, and protection of the Most High.

Moses, when he was commanded to lead the children of Israel out of the land of bondage, talked with God as consciously as he would talk with a friend. When he was told to "bring up this people," he asked God whom He would send to go with him; and God answered, "My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest" (Exodus 33:12, 14).

Elijah heard the commands of God, not in the wind, the earthquake, or the fire, but in a "still small voice." Jacob, having struggled with the forces of evil and conquered them, admitted that he had "seen God face to face" and that his life was preserved. Other revered characters of the Old Testament had many beautiful experiences of communing with God and of receiving the blessing of Truth.

Jesus, who lived closer to God than any other, told Nathanael one day that he would see "angels of God ascending and descending upon the Son of man" (John 1:51). In fact, Jesus was so conscious of his heavenly Father at all times that he was able to heal the sick, comfort the sorrowing, give feet to the lame, sight to the blind, and hearing to the deaf. He was so endued with spirituality that he was called Jesus the Christ.

The Christ which Jesus manifested is defined by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 332), where she says, "Christ is the true idea voicing good, the divine message from God to men speaking to the human consciousness."

Through the study of Christian Science many people have found that they too can, in a measure, consciously enter the presence of God here and now. They learn more about their real selfhood, about the Christ as the "divine message from God" coming to their human consciousness. They learn how to entertain this "divine message from God," and to let only spiritual thoughts abide with them.

To the Christian Scientist, the angels of His presence are spiritual thoughts, ever available, and he is most conscious of them when they are most needed. They always point upward, not downward; forward, not backward; onward and heavenward. They bid him come out of the sepulcher of discouragement, heaviness, belief in matter, disappointment, weariness, hopelessness, sin, and sickness.

The angels of His presence are the uplifted thoughts which bring happiness, joy, accomplishment, love, spiritual activity, peace. They are always ready to direct our steps, to bring clarity in place of confusion, to bestow the warmth of love where hatred has tried to rankle, to fill our consciousness with a sense of victory and peace.

But mortals shut themselves off from the presence of these angels when they go into mental bypaths of self-pity, self-justification, self-will, rivalry, envy, jealousy, and all of the *etceteras* of the carnal mind. This is like deliberately going down into a cellar and closing the door to the light.

Mrs. Eddy says in her book "Unity of Good" (pp. 60, 61): "Christ cannot come to mortal and material sense, which sees not God. This false sense of substance must yield to His eternal presence, and so dissolve. Rising above the false, to the true evidence of Life, is the resurrection that takes hold of eternal Truth. Coming and going belong to mortal consciousness. God is 'the same yesterday, and to-day, and forever.'"

Sometimes, as in the experience of Jacob, the Christian Scientist has to struggle to overcome a false sense of life as material, in order to behold the angels of His presence. But things worthwhile in the workaday world are usually considered worth striving and working for. No less is this true in Christian Science. We learn to work for and value spiritual ideas, which enlarge our understanding of God and light our path.

The angels of His presence are a priceless possession and worth every sacrifice of material and mortal sense which Truth may require. Spiritual ideas dematerialize our thinking. They awaken us to see that we live in Spirit, not matter; that, as God's children, we have spiritual capacity and ability, unlimited by man-made restrictions and hereditary influences; that, since in our real being we coexist with our Father, we are never alone or lonesome; and that, knowing Him, we can experience righteous activity, happiness, success—the fruits of right thinking and living, here and now.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Les Anges de Dieu

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

UNE des plus grandes bénédictions qui puissent nous échoir, c'est la faculté de sentir la présence de Dieu, ici même et dès maintenant. Nous savons par les Écritures que les patriarches s'entretenaient avec Dieu, marchaient avec Lui. Prophètes et voyants d'autrefois étaient conscients de la présence divine, des directions et de la protection que leur accordait le Très-Haut.

Lorsque Moïse dut faire sortir les Israélites de la maison de servitude, il put parler avec Dieu aussi consciemment qu'un homme parle à son ami. Après avoir reçu l'ordre de faire "monter ce peuple," il exprima dans ses prières le désir de savoir qui Dieu enverrait pour le soutenir; et Dieu répondit: "Je marcherai moi-même avec toi, et je te donnerai du repos" (Exode 33:12, 14).

Élie put entendre les commandements de Dieu non pas dans la tempête, le tremblement de terre ou le feu, mais dans un "murmure doux et léger." Ayant lutté victorieusement contre les forces du mal, Jacob admit qu'il avait "vu Dieu face à face" et que sa vie avait été sauvée. L'Ancien Testament nous présente encore maints autres personnages dont le caractère commande le respect, qui eurent le bonheur de communier avec Dieu et reçurent la bénédiction de la Vérité.

Jésus plus que tout autre, vivait près de Dieu; à Nathanaël, il dit un jour: "Vous verrez... les anges de Dieu montant et descendant sur le Fils de l'homme" (Jean 1:51). Par le fait, Jésus se sentait toujours en présence de son Père céleste; aussi pouvait-il guérir les malades, consoler les affligés, rendre la marche aux boiteux, la vue aux aveugles et l'ouïe aux sourds. Le nom de Jésus le Christ indique la spiritualité dont il était si richement doué.

Le Christ que Jésus manifestait a été défini par Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, dans son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, où elle écrit, à la page 332: "Christ est la vraie idée énonçant le bien, le message divin de Dieu aux hommes parlant à la conscience humaine."

Grâce à l'étude de la Science Chrétienne, une foule de gens se sont aperçus que dans une certaine mesure, ils peuvent à leur tour se tenir d'une manière consciente en la présence de Dieu, ici même et dès maintenant. Ils apprennent à mieux connaître leur moi véritable, ainsi que le Christ, "le message divin de Dieu" parvenant à leur conscience humaine. Ils apprennent à recevoir ce message de Dieu, à n'entretenir que des pensées spirituelles.

Pour le Scientiste Chrétien, les anges de Sa face sont des pensées spirituelles toujours accessibles, dont la présence se fait particulièrement sentir lorsqu'il en a le plus besoin. Ces anges dirigent toujours nos regards vers les hauteurs, non vers les précipices; en avant, non pas en arrière; vers le ciel où nous devons parvenir. Ils nous invitent à sortir du sépulcre mental où règnent le découragement, la tristesse, les croyances matérielles, les déceptions, la fatigue, le désespoir, le péché, la maladie.

Les anges de Sa face sont les pensées élevées qui nous apportent le bonheur, la joie, le vrai succès, l'amour, la paix, l'activité spirituelle. Ils sont toujours prêts à diriger nos pas, à remplacer la confusion par la clarté, à départir la douceur de l'amour là où la haine tentait de mettre son venin, à remplir notre conscience du sentiment de la victoire et de la paix.

Mais s'ils s'apitoient sur eux-mêmes, s'ils cherchent à se justifier, s'ils se montrent volontaires, querelleurs, envieux, jaloux; s'ils suivent ces voies tortueuses ou telle autre suggérée par l'entendement charnel—les mortels se condamnent à ne pas sentir la présence des anges. Ceci rappellerait la conduite d'un homme qui de propos délibéré, s'enfermerait dans une cave dont toute lumière est exclue.

Dans *Unity of Good* (pp. 60, 61), Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Christ ne saurait venir au sens mortel et matériel qui ne voit pas Dieu. Ce faux sens de substance doit céder à Sa présence éternelle et se dissoudre. S'élever au-dessus du faux pour atteindre la vraie manifestation de la Vie, voilà la résurrection qui saisit l'éternelle Vérité. Venir et partir relèvent de la conscience mortelle. Dieu est 'le même, hier, aujourd'hui, éternellement.'"

A l'instar de Jacob, le Scientiste Chrétien, avant de percevoir les anges de Sa face, doit parfois lutter pour vaincre un faux sens de vie matérielle. Mais on estime en général que même dans un monde utilitaire, ce qui a du prix mérite nos efforts et nos labeurs. La remarque est tout aussi vraie en ce qui concerne la Science Chrétienne. Nous apprenons à faire grand cas des idées spirituelles, à travailler pour les obtenir, car elles étendent notre compréhension de Dieu et remplissent de lumière notre sentier.

Les anges de Sa face sont un trésor inestimable qui vaut tous les sacrifices que la Vérité peut requérir—sacrifices d'un sens matériel et mortel. Les idées spirituelles dématérialisent notre penser. Elles nous réveillent et nous font voir que nous vivons dans l'Esprit, non dans la matière; qu'en notre qualité d'enfants de Dieu, nous avons des capacités et des talents spirituels que ne limitent ni les restrictions humaines ni les influences héréditaires; que nous ne sommes jamais seuls ou délaissés puisque, dans la réalité de notre être, nous coexistons avec le Père; que par la connaissance de Dieu, nous pouvons goûter dès à présent l'activité, le bonheur, le succès légitimes, fruits d'un penser juste et d'une vie droite.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Winter Coast

OUT of the north, south south the cold wind blows,
Out of the north, south south the clouds are whirled,
The seas come in with darkness and their crests
Tumble confused upon the rim of the world.

South drives the spray, the sand itself goes south
A moving wraith above the frozen strand,
Out of the north, south south the cold wind blows
And drives before it sky and sea and land.

Only the birds resist, only the gulls
Rise, drift, and wheel. Into the wind they fly.
Only the ducks anchor upon the waves,
And face the wind that blows so coldly by.

Only the birds face into the cold north
And will not follow all that hurrying,
Of wind and cloud and spume and drifting sand—
Only the birds await some further thing.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

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by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Boston and New England News | Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1937

Snow at Last Calling Skiers To N. E. Hills

Winter Sports Centers Ready for Big Influx Over the Week End

Trains Oiled Up

High Light Is the Dartmouth Carnival With Long Program of Events

Scores of towns and villages scattered throughout the New England snow belt are ready today for the throngs of winter sport fans who are expected to flock to these snow-powdered hills tomorrow and Sunday for their first real frolic of the season.

As a matter of fact, these winter-sport centers have been ready for the past seven weeks, but conditions have been unfavorable. Last Sunday, the first adequate snowfall of the season put ski trails, slopes and runs in excellent condition for the sport enthusiast.

Although snow-train officials have a weather eye aloft, trains to a number of New England ski areas have been scheduled for this week end. Snow fans likewise are watching the thermometer as they dust off skis and pull ski equipment out of cedar chests. However, the weather man says there is likely to be more snow coming, and that temperatures will stay near the freezing point.

Reports to the New England Council from localities ranging from Fryeburg, Maine, through the communities of the White and Green Mountains of New Hampshire and Vermont, indicate skiing conditions good and for the first time this winter many of New England's smoother down-mountain trails are in excellent running condition, with from three to six inches of powder snow over frozen bases.

Doors Opened Wide

With favorable conditions prevailing, communities have opened their doors wide and have scheduled carnivals, skiing events, cross-country races, and sled-dog derbys, to mention a few of the numerous winter entertainments available for the most finicky fan.

The high light of the carnivals this week end is the Dartmouth winter carnival, which gets under way today. Founded in 1910, the Dartmouth carnival is the prototype of the festival which is now a regular event in more than 30 New England towns, and which features such events as mentioned in the foregoing.

The Boston & Maine Railroad has a fleet of snow trains puffing eagerly for their first run of the season. Two week-end snow trains and two Sunday snow trains both with extra sections if necessary have been scheduled from Boston and a Sunday snow train is also scheduled from Worcester — provided the weather maintains its icy grip.

The first of next Sunday's snow trains will leave the North Station at 8:15 a. m., bound for Laconia and Plymouth, N. H. This train will make stops at Winchester, Lowell, Nashua, Manchester and Concord, N. H. The second Sunday snow train will pull out at 8:30 a. m., headed for the eastern slope region with its destination at North Conway, N. H. The train will make stops en route at Reading, Lawrence, Haverhill, Exeter and Dover, N. H.

Week-End Trains

The first of the week-end snow trains will leave the North Station tomorrow at 1:15 p. m., for Mt. Whittier (Tamworth, Wonalancet, Chocorua) Conway, North Conway, and Intervale. The second week-end train is scheduled to leave tomorrow at 1:55 p. m., bound for White River Junction, Vt., Lisbon and Littleton, N. H. Both of these trains will return Sunday night.

The Worcester snow train for Sunday will go to Lincoln, N. H., for the Franconia Notch region. It will leave Worcester, Union Station, at 8:15 a. m.

Snow conditions along these snow train routes are reported as excellent. At Intervale, N. H., the temperature was 10 above this morning with 14 inches of snow, six inches of which was a powdered top. The weather was clear and skiing facilities good. Farther north in the Pinkham Notch area, there was seven inches of fluffy snow over a five-inch crust. Temperature was

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Light snow late this afternoon or early tonight, followed by fair and slightly colder tonight; Saturday fair and moderately cold; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 20's; moderate easterly to northerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow tonight; Saturday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Slightly colder tonight, preceded by snow; Saturday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northeast and north winds over central and north portions and fresh to strong north backing to west winds over extreme south portion; weather overcast with snow tonight; Saturday fair.

Official Temperatures

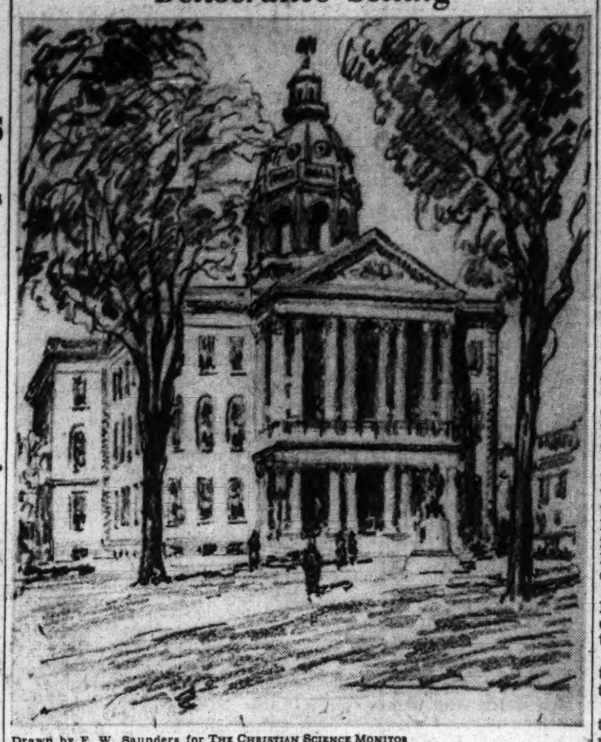
	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	26	Minneapolis	-2	-4
Bermuda	64	60	New Orleans	44	44
Chicago	6	5	New York	38	28
Denver	42	38	Norfolk	32	32
Helena	36	28	Philadelphia	30	28
Jacksonville	42	42	St. Louis	18	16
Kansas City	22	18	San Francisco	48	48
Los Angeles	50	48	Washington	30	28
Miami	60	60			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T. Friday.
B—Minimum, Friday.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 6:50 p. m.; height, 7.4 feet.
Saturday, 7:20 a. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:33 p. m.

Deliberative Setting



Drawn by F. W. Saunders for The Christian Science Monitor

Capitol at Concord, N. H.

N. H. Cuts Relief to Towns; State House Annex Proposed

Many State Departments Now Scattered in Rented Offices

Contribution of State for Direct Aid Reduced to 33 1-3 P. C.

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 5—Harold J. Lockwood, director of the Federal Bureau of Public Works for New Hampshire, and Edgar H. Hunter, state public works engineer, are working on plans for a state house annex which would house the many state departments that now, due to the lack of room in the State House, are located in various buildings in different sections of the city of Concord. It costs the State about $45,000 a year to house these departments in privately owned buildings.

A bill filed by State Senator William Cole calls for the issuance of $400,000 in bonds to cover the cost of the building, which Governor Murphy declares is badly needed if the various state departments are to be operated in a business-like manner. The interest and principal of this bond issue would not call for appropriations from the general funds of the State but would be met out of the $45,000 that the State is spending each year to hire and maintain privately owned office space. This hired space, according to the Governor, is not in all cases suited for the best operation of the departments. Decentralization is said to be costly when the amount of time consumed by state officials and workers traveling from one department to another department in different sections of the city is considered.

It is generally felt that some federal assistance could be obtained to meet the expense of building an annex. An office building of this sort was included in public works plan submitted by the State to the Federal Government in 1935 but the proposal did not receive the immediate approval of officials in Washington and the request for assistance in this case was finally withdrawn.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 5—New Hampshire cities and towns found themselves confronted with a new problem today with announcement from the state board of welfare and relief that the State was reducing its participation in local government direct relief expenses to 33 1-3 per cent, effective the first of this year, as compared with the former contribution by the State of 50 per cent of the expenditures of cities, towns and counties for relief.

This action was considered necessary by the state board in view of the fact that its funds, supposedly sufficient at the time of appropriation to run to the first of July, will be depleted by the first of April even under the lower ate of participation. Before making plans beyond that date the state welfare board will await relief appropriations by the state Legislature.

Now that the date has passed for the introduction of bills in the New Hampshire House of Representatives, except through the rules committee, the lawmakers may be expected to get down to real work. Legislative leaders had expressed a belief that the average of 500 bills a season would not be reached this year, but a rush during the last day, in which 262 bills and resolutions made their appearance, brought the total for the session up to 493.

The bills now before the Legislature touch on practically every phase of activity in New Hampshire. There are measures proposed for licensing various professions and businesses, such as plumbers, florists and hairdressers, etc. Many of the bills introduced are concerned with the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Roosevelt Plan Recalls Curley Strike at Judges

Boston News Today

Plans for Federal Judges Discussed

No sooner had word of President Roosevelt's recommendations to Congress anent the federa judiciary reached Boston today than Beacon Hill observers recalled that it was not quite a year ago that proposals of vaguely similar portent were voiced by former Gov. James M. Curley. The Governor's plan was withdrawn in the face of widespread criticism.

Among the first to comment on the President's message to Congress was State Senator Joseph R. Cotton of Lexington, Republican floor leader in the Senate and outstanding opponent of former Gov. James M. Curley's plan to pension the judiciary. He said:

"This is another one of President Roosevelt's ideas to amend the federal Constitution without going through the usual procedure.

"In other words, it appears that the President is trying to 'pack' the jury, as it is locally called.

"I also note some similarity between the President's recommended pension system and that recommended to Massachusetts by Governor Curley during the last session."

Senator Laurence Curtis of Boston, a member of the legislative Committee on Judiciary, declared: "This looks like an effort of the Chief Executive to control the Judiciary. Curley tried that in Massachusetts and failed."

Warning Issued Of Heavy Seas

Sea dogs along the New England coast pricked up their ears this morning as storm warnings issued from Washington, forecasting high seas and a disturbance of gale proportions off New Jersey moving in a northeasterly direction.

All morning gray skies and low clouds overhung the city. Grizzled salts cast dubious glances aloft, shook their shaggy heads at what they saw, and discussed the advisability of putting to sea with such weather in the offing.

The American Exports Lines steamer Excambion docked at the Army Base shortly before noon, unloading not only passengers and cargo, but a story of turbulent seas and heavy gales, with wind velocity reaching 105 miles an hour.

"This run was the worst in my 36 years at sea," said Capt. W. W. Kuhne. "Seven days of high seas and fierce gales, with a wind velocity near 105 miles an hour several times, held us back. Hardly had we left Gibraltar astern than waves 35 feet high began to pound the ship. Passengers were not allowed on deck."

Four days llate, the Excambion came into port without the melodious clang of its forward bell, its hatch covers ripped off, and with steel ventilators twisted to bits. Davy Jones had claimed the bell in a swift snatch by one of the highest waves.

Mackerel Join Harbinger Group

Mackerel and Robins!

Today's tallest fish story—vouched for by skipper and crew of the Boston steam trawler Tern—set many heads to shaking at the Boston Fish Pier as old salts "got ready" to forecast an early spring.

Mackerel have always been looked upon by fishermen as a sure harbinger of spring and several of that succulent variety have been reported lately. But, today, Capt. Ernest O'Toole brought the trawler Tern in from Western Bank with 150,000 pounds of fresh groundfish—and the prize story of the season.

Last night while heading for Boston, through rought seas, the Tern went right through a school of mackerel, and one of them was tossed up on the deck by a big wave. Keen eyes of the fishermen spotted the fish, described as five to siv inches long, and the next wave swept it back to the sea again. The skipper snorted deep disgust when a thoughtless scribe asked if by any chance it was a herring. "I know mackerel when I see 'um," barked the man of the sea.

Community Fund Needs $1,000,000

A total of $3,316,230 has been subscribed already to the Greater Boston 1937 Community Fund Campaign, it was reported at the end of the luncheon in the Boston City Club today, as last minute returns were brought in. There are still five days left for continued effort toward the hoped-for over-subscription of the $4,160,000 goal.

"Many subscribers to the Community Fund have been sending in additions to their pledges," Robert Cutler, general chairman of the campaign, stated as he urged solicitors to make second calls wherever possible in view of the increased amount needed for flood relief, for which the campaign has agreed to raise $150,000 to turn over to the American Red Cross.

The speaker at today's luncheon was Monsignor Richard J. Haberlin. Others at the head table were: R. L. Harlow assistant to the president of the Yankee Network; John A. Holman, New England Manager of the National Broadcasting Company; Lewis S. Whitcomb, assistant manager of WEEI; Charles M. Rogerson, chairman of the Community Fund Budget; John R. Macomber, chairman of the board, First National Corporation; Thomas P. Beal, president, Second National Bank; Philip Stockton, president of First National Bank; A. J. Philpott of the Boston Globe; Sidney Rabinovitz, treasurer of the Economy Stores; Brigadier-General Charles H. Cole; Mrs. Daniel J. Lyne and Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

January Jump In Airmail Shown

An increase of 3500 pounds of airmail sent from Boston in January over the same month last year was reported by Acting Postmaster Peter F. Tague this morning. The increase occurred in spite of cancellation of 65 out of 243 scheduled flights. The total for the month was 11,302 pounds.

The greatest increase noted was in airmail destined for Florida, Cuba, the Bahamas and Tuscon, Arizona, although shipments of special supplies to the flood districts accounted for a good deal.

Farley to Send Howes to Opening

Unable to be present at the dedication of the new $4,000,000 parcel post building at South Station on Saturday, Postmaster General James A. Farley has requested his assistant William W. Howes to take his place, it was announced today by Acting Postmaster Peter F. Tague.

The building will be open to the inspection of the public from noon until 4 p. m. The dedication will be at 6 p. m. and the dinner at 7 p. m. A number of state and federal officials will be present at the latter, including—according to Mr. Tague's present information—Gov. Charles F. Hurley and Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield.

Textile Industry to Tackle Problems at World Parley; Co-operation Is Set as Aim

New England Mills Look to Conference to Solve Issue of Competition From the South and Japan

While whirling spindles and clattering looms momentarily have helped New England textile operators to forget problems of competition with Japan and the South, local mill men were not too busy filling orders to show keen satisfaction at an announcement by the International Labor Office in Geneva today that plans are now completed for a conference of world textile authorities in Washington, April 2.

Called at the invitation of President Roosevelt, the conference will take up the problems of international competition and particularly the challenge of low labor wage scales where the recent American-Japanese parley in Tokio left off. But the Washington discussions will go much more deeply into the international issues that have resulted in nations pulling apart rather than together for the good of the industry.

Particularly satisfying to the New England textile center was the report that Japan, called the "darkest cloud on the New England horizon" will send delegates to the Washington parley. New Englanders expressed the hope that some co-operative arrangement could be arrived at in the matter of Japanese exports to obviate the necessity for building up tariff walls.

From a New England perspective, the conference has only two major problems, Japanese competition and low-labor cost competition from the South. Up to now, the local textile men have held little faith in the efforts to obtain voluntary curtailments of exports in Japan. Co-operative as the Japanese Government would like to be in this connection, they have repeated there is nothing to prevent Japanese textile plants from shipping their products into China and then out of Chinese ports to the United States.

Lately, there has been less insistence from New England textiles for tariff walls and a more genial attitude towards voluntary co-operation. The more lenient attitude has been wrought by the music of fast-moving textile machinery which has softened the hard-crusted, depression lined faces of textile operators all over the world.

In other words, with textile clouds clearing and predictions being made for the best textile year in the history of this industry, the Washington conference should be really productive of some good results, say local textile experts.

For the conference, the labor office is now preparing a report of labor, wage and general factory conditions throughout the world textile centers. Productive capacity, productivity of labor, comparative wage scales, major factors in international competition and the problem of technological unemployment will be the major issues confronting the delegates.

Budget for R. I. Needs $857,041 In New Revenue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 5—Gov. Robert E. Quinn sent to the General Assembly today a budget message and a tentatively drafted appropriation bill, carrying estimated expenditures of $13,532,041.99 and estimated revenue of only $12,675,000, leaving a deficiency, he said, of $857,041.99. The Governor's estimate does not include federal highway grants of $1,000,000 or estimated additional gasoline tax revenue amounting to $1,250,000 if a one cent additional levy is authorized.

He told the Legislature that unemployment relief must be continued and present state funds are available only until next Aug. 1. He said that some other method of raising the necessar revenue must be provided.

Gov. Quinn's budget message follows:

"Estimated expenditures $13,532,041.99.

"Estimated revenue, $12,675,000.

"Deficiency, $857,041.99.

"The estimated expenditures of state funds are $61,829.44 greateh than the estimated expenditures of the present fiscal year, caused substantially byincreases in allotments of the department of public welfare, department of public works, debt service and the employees' retirement system. These estimates are very much lower than the requests made by several departments. Such requests have been reduced to what is believed, at this time, to be minimum necessary operating requirements.

"The estimates of revenue are higher than those of the present fiscal year but are still inadequate to meet the expenditures required to operate the government of the State, therefore, it becomes necessary to raise additional revenue."

Boston State Hospital Probe Urged in House

Gov. Charles F. Hurley today authorized the department of mental diseases to make a thorough investigation of charges that patients at the Boston State Hospital were being mistreated and called a conference of hospital authorities for Monday at 2:30 p. m. to ascertain if any foundations existed for the charges.

Acting upon a report of intolerable conditions in the handling and treatment of patients confined to the Boston State Hospital, Representative Roland D. Sawyer of Ware today filed a bill with the House of Representatives demanding a sweeping investigation of conditions at the institution, alleged to be serious by Dr. Harold L. Norton, superintendent.

Declaring that "human welfare is the issue," the Ware representative proposed a commission of two senators and three representatives with extraordinary legal powers to conduct a fearless and non-political scrutiny of conditions.

Counting on the support of Gov. Charles F. Hurley to keep him in office, Dr. Norton told the Governor that he had gone over the heads of the hospital trustees to make public a serious situation that had resulted in patients being "half-starved" and going without sanitary conveniences.

Later today Dr. David L. Williams, state commissioner of mental diseases, disclosed he had asked Dr. Norton to examine the Mattapan hospital and report his findings. He said he would ask that Dr. Norton be continued in the position at least until his investigation is concluded.

Representative Sawyer would not confine the legislative investigation to one institution alone but would give the commission power to go as far it deemed advisable to remove intolerable conditions that he felt might be discovered in various other state and city institutions.

"This alleged mistreatment of unfortunates calls for prompt and fearless investigation," said Mr. Sawyer in filing his measure with the House clerk. "We should not only correct existing evils but should move to prevent their recurrence."

Dr. Williams Acts

During the Curley administration, Dr. James V. May was forced to retire as superintendent after the Governor visited the hospital and found what he said were unbearable conditions. Dr. Norton today claimed that he, too, had found these conditions and further declared that it was his report of them on Sunday that led to a vote Monday night of the hospital trustees to discharge him.

It was learned last night that the State Commission on Mental Diseases has thus far refused to concur in the trustees action. The five-member commission has the authority to overrule the vote of the trustees. The latter were divested of their power during the last few days of the Curley regime when the Dr. May controversy was raging. In Dr. May's position Dr. John V. Thuot of New Bedford was appointed only to be ousted when Paul A Dever, Attorney General, ruled his appointment illegal because he was over 70 years of age.

One of Governor Hurley's first acts was to return their powers to the hospital trustees.

Lists Changes

Dr. Norton, brother of Clement A. Norton, member of the Boston City Council, charged that conditions at the hospital are "terrible," the result of 18 years' accumulation. The hospital superintendent declared the hospital lacks adequate fire-fighting facilities, as composed of antiquated buildings which are veritable fire traps.

He insisted patients were literally starved; the hospital was overrun with vermin, rats and cats gone "wild"; drinking orgies were common at the institution; women patients were without bed garments; men had no changes of underwear. The superintendent also charged an unbearable "stench pervaded sections of the hospital.

Unions Assail Hurley's Stand On Child Labor

Drive for Approval of Amendment Renewed in Bay State

Need Is Stressed

Federal Action Called Only Solution to Grave Problem

Indication that sponsors of the federal child labor amendment in Massachusetts will not give up their struggle for ratification of the measure came today when the executive council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor—representing one of the most potent political blocs in the Commonwealth—criticized Gov. Charles F. Hurley for his opposition.

Simultaneously, the labor group opened a breach between themselves and the Governor by calling upon its friends in the Legislature to vote for ratification.

Point by point the executive council, in a statement, went over the Governor's objections contained in a letter to President Roosevelt yesterday.

Countering Governor Hurley's suggestion that no federal legislation is now needed to check child labor the labor council said today:

"The curse of child labor is not imaginary. It exists today in America. Children actually are exploited at miserly wages while unemployed parents beg for the chance to earn a self-respecting, decent livelihood for their families.

"Massachusetts is handicapped by the competition of goods produced by the cheap labor of children. The curse of child labor is real."

"To infer that Congress will exceed and abuse the power granted under this amendment to regulate and prohibit child labor is to assail the very basis of representative democracy.

'Chiseling Fringe'

"So long as any one state permits the 'chiseling fringe' of an industry to demoralize interstate commerce by the cheap product of sweated children, no other state possesses any real sovereignty in this sphere.

"It affords an easy excuse to block any progressive action in other states. It is the oldest refuge of pious frauds to say to the Massachusetts Legislature, 'We cannot act because we would lose business to states which have no standards.'

"The ultimate competence of such strategy is anarchy within this field. This was indicated by a former Governor of Massachusetts, whose cure for industrial difficulty was the disgraceful suggestion that this sovereign Commonwealth should surrender its standards and abandon its working people to the unrestrained competition of other states."

This criticism was aimed at former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, who suggested that in as much as other states were not raising their standards, perhaps Massachusetts should lower its labor standards.

Governor Hurley's argument that the nearly 500,000 plurality rolled up by opponents of the amendment in the 1924 referendum vote showed the sentiment of Massachusetts on the subject was immediately challenged by the Federation's Executive Council.

"Back in 1924," the federation statement read, "the people of Massachusetts were led to believe that the amendment was a communistic device to destroy the parochial school system. However, in that same year, they re-elected Calvin Coolidge, who recommended the amendment to the people of the United States. Herbert Hoover has done likewise. So did Alfred M. Landon. President Roosevelt urged this amendment strongly and was not reprimanded by the American people in 1936. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., was one of five representatives who supported the amendment on Beacon Hill. Today, he is United States Senator. Monseigneur John A. Ryan, a foremost advocate of this amendment, proved this autumn how strong a hold he has upon the respect of the American people."

Hurley Is Rebuked

The federation administered a direct rebuke to Governor Hurley for failing to follow the leadership of President Roosevelt on the Child Labor amendment by pointing out that the Governor during his election campaign "did not disclose his unwillingness to follow the well-known views and leadership of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"Having campaigned as a friend of labor with bitter criticism of the legislative record of his opponent, Governor Hurley's second opportunity to prove his friendship to the working people of Massachusetts discloses a frame of mind which amazes and disappoints us. The blackest mark on (John W.) Haigis' record was his vote against this amendment 13 years ago. Governor Hurley owes to Mr. Haigis and the electorate of Massachusetts a candid explanation of his apparent duplicity.

"After studying carefully all the hobgoblins suggested in this (Governor Hurley's) resume of well-worn fancies against the child labor amendment, the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor by its executive council reaffirms its complete support of this amendment. We ask every representative and senator who is our friend to support the present and past Presidents of the United States, the American Federation of Labor, the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, and to vote for ratification of the Child Labor Amendment."

Bay State Hens Cluck Proudly As Top Producers in Nation

With the coming of Easter, that cheeping ball of fluff, the chick emerges from his shell and steps onto a throne wearing a crown of public prominence. He is deserving of this position, particularly if he is a Massachusetts chick, for the State of Massachusetts produces the best laying hens in the United States.

According to the latest complete reports, Massachusetts holds the highest average production per bird, for all breeds, of 241 eggs a year, with one Rhode Island hen laying 335 eggs.

In addition, Massachusetts can crow about the results of the "Record of Performance" contests held throughout the country. More Massachusetts birds qualified in this poultry contest than those of any other state (2434 to be exact). In this contest Massachusetts Barred Plymouth Rocks and Rhode Island Reds led all breeds in all states in production. The Barred Plymouth Rocks laid an average of 243 eggs per bird, with an average weight of 25.8 ounces per dozen. The Rhode Island Reds laid 241 eggs per bird. Each dozen eggs averaged 25.69 ounces.

The cause of all this is said to be found in the co-operation of poultrymen of the State College, Extension Service, Farm Bureau, and Department of Agriculture. The value per dozen eggs produced in this State outranks all other states.

Poultrymen are striving now to better these records and experiments and laboratory tests are being carried on by State research men.

In 1934 poultry raising in this state was a $10,000,000 industry. Now it has increased to $15,000,000, according to State Poultry Inspector Howard Whelan.

Annually six million chicks are raised from which 2,500,000 become laying hens. Still the poultryman cannot meet the demand for his products in Massachusetts, with the result that less than 5 per cent of the poultry and eggs consumed in Massachusetts are produced in the State.

It was back in 1925 that the Massachusetts poultrymen really started to surge ahead. It was then the "Record of Performance" work was originated under state supervision. This R. O. P., as it is known, is a method which gives official rating to breeding and laying records

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Fin Com Loses Spotlight As Research Bureau Enters

Up and Down Beacon Hill

The loss of prestige which the Boston Finance Commission has suffered in the past two years has been offset, in the opinion of many at City Hall, by the increasing regard of city officials for the Boston Municipal Research Bureau.

Strongest evidence of this trend, it is said, was established only last Wednesday evening when Mayor Mansfield devoted a 15-minute radio address to a discussion of the bureau's recent report on "excessive local taxation."

After former Gov. James M. Curley appointed a new chairman and new members to the Finance Commission in 1935, Mayor Mansfield was careful at first to answer the periodical criticisms of that body, both over the radio and in the newspapers. But in the past year he has more and more frequently assumed an attitude of aloofness to the commission's reports and recommendations.

This air of disdain was climaxed recently by the filing of the Mayor's bill to abolish the Finance Commission. At that time the Mayor succintly expressed his appreciation of the commission by stating: "The Finance Commission has outlived its usefulness."

Research Bureau

As negative as the Mayor's appreciation has been of the "Fin Com," it has become increasingly positive of work done by the research bureau, a civic organization supported by private contributions.

In recent months, when the bureau has issued a report on some phase of municipal affairs, the Mayor has taken particular care to defend whatever activities have been questioned. Wednesday evening's radio address, it is held, is the most indelible proof of the Mayor's concern and of the bureau's integrity.

Certain observers at City Hall, after reading the Mayor's radio script of that evening, declared that Mr. Mansfield might have used more prudence in preparing his reply to the bureau's report, which showed that Boston taxpayers pay excessive rates.

The Mayor told the radio audience that it was his belief that the bureau's report is "unfair" because

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"The Masque of Kings," by Maxwell Anderson. Fifth in the series of plays presented by the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. Featuring Henry Hull, Margo, Dudley Digges and Pauline Frederick. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

COLONIAL—"Pride and Prejudice," dramatization of Jane Austen's novel, presented by Max Gordon. Fourth of the Theater Guild and American Theater subscription plays. Featuring Muriel Kirkland, Molly Pearson and others. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

COPLEY—"Help Yourself," a farce adapted from the Viennese by John C. Coman. Presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

Movies

UPTOWN — "Garden of Allah," with Marlene Dietrich and Charles Boyer. 1, 4, 7:10, 10. Also "Kelly the Second," with Patsy Kelly. 2:40, 5:50, 9:50.

METROPOLITAN — "Lloyds of London," with Freddie Bartholomew and Madeleine Carroll. 12:30, 3:30, 6:40, 9:35. Stage: Belle Baker, Stepin Fetchit; also dancing rhythmettes.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Bulldog Drummond Escapes," with Ray Milland and Heather Angel. Fenway: 12:30, 2:15, 4, 6:45. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:06, 2:50, 5:30, 8:20. Also "Maid of Salem," starring Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray. Fenway: 1:40, 4:30, 7:10, 9:55. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:48, 9:35.

BOSTON—"Soir the Marines," with Paul Kelly, June Travis and Purnell Pratt. 9:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:50, 10:30. Stage: Leon Errol in "Hollywood Models of 1937." Also Louise Beavers.

MODERN — "One in a Million," featuring Sonja Henie. 9:18 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:55. Also "God's Country and the Woman," with George Brent and Beverly Roberts. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:30.

Radio Programs

On Page 11

STATE AND ORPHEUM — William Powell and Myrna Loy in "After the Thin Man." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 11:55 a. m., 2:25, 5, 7:30, 10:05.

TREMONT — "Mary of Scotland," featuring Katharine Hepburn and Fredric March. 10:02 a. m., 2:31, 6:10, 9:40. Also "The Bride Walks Out," with Barbara Stanwyck, Robert Young and Gene Raymond. 9:18 a. m., 12:57, 4:36, 8:15. Tomorrow at 10 a. m.—Children's movie. "Tarzan Escapes."

UNIVERSITY—"Banjo on My Knee." 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Smartest Girl in Town," with Ann Sothern and Gene Raymond. 1:50, 5, 8:10.

EXETER — "Adventure in Manhattan," with Jean Arthur and Joel McCrea. 2:05, 5, 7:55. Also "Old Hutch," with Wallace Beery. 3:30, 6:28, 9:30.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "13 Maiden Lane," with Claire Trevor and Cesar Romero. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. "March of Time." 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Garden of Allah," featuring Marlene Dietrich and Charles Boyer. 3:45, 6:45, 9:55.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Sweden Travel." "Our Gang." "New Shoes." "Stranger Than Fiction." "Gold Mania." latest newsreels and other shorts.

MEMORIAL — "The Plough and the Stars," featuring Barbara Stanwyck, Barry Fitzgerald, Denis O'Dea, Eileen Crowe, Arthur Shields and F. J. McCormick. 10:31 a. m., 12:19, 2:15, 4:15, 6:15, 8:10, 10.

TWENTIETH CENTURY ASSOCIATION —Signora Olivia Rossetti Agresti on "Italy's Agricultural Policies." Also Dr. William A. MacKenzie. 3 Joy Street. 1.

CHILDREN'S FRIEND SOCIETY LECTURE —Dr. George Earle Raiguel, commentator. Hotel Vendome. 11:30 a. m.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB — South Station for Dedham. 1:15.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

FINE ARTS—Elisabeth Bergner in "As You Like It." Directed by Dr. Paul Cinner. 2:10, 4:55, 7, 9:25. "What the Parrot Said." 1:35, 4, 6:20, 8:45.

Music

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—"Jack and the Beanstalk," and "Pagliacci," presented by the Federal Music Project. Directed by Isaac van Grove. 8:15. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:15.

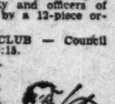
Other Events

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB — Mrs. Roland G. Hopkins on "Best New Plays of The New York Season." 40 Beacon Street. 8.

BURDETT NIGHT — Annual gathering of students, alumni, faculty and officers of Burdett College. Music by a 12-piece orchestra. Hotel Statler.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB — Council meeting. 3 Joy Street. 6:15.

RAINBOW PLAYERS — Dramatic group of Lexington Assembly, No. 37, Order of Rainbow, presents "Please Stand By." Followed by dancing. Old Belfry Club, Lexington. 8.



THAYER ACADEMY LECTURES — H. V. Kaltenborn on first-hand news of topics dominating today's front page. Town Hall, Braintree. 8.

Tomorrow

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB — Upper Charles River basin. Meet at Harvard Square, outside entrance to subway. 2.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — "French Paintings" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11.

TWENTIETH CENTURY ASSOCIATION —Signora Olivia Rossetti Agresti on "Italy's Agricultural Policies." Also Dr. William A. MacKenzie. 3 Joy Street. 1.

CHILDREN'S FRIEND SOCIETY LECTURE —Dr. George Earle Raiguel, commentator. Hotel Vendome. 11:30 a. m.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB — South Station for Dedham. 1:15.

Natural Science to Use Radio To Give Information to World

Natural science and research which gave radio to the world are now to use this means of communication for transmitting daily reports of cosmic data, sunspots and magnetic earth disturbances—information of tremendous value to investigators everywhere.

Through short-wave station W1XAL at 4:55 p. m., E. S. T., bulletins called URSIgrams are to be broadcast on 11.79 meg. (25.45 meters), daily, with a weekly summary on Mondays at 8:30 p. m., on 6.04 meg.

Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of Harvard Observatory and trustee of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, at exercises opening this service, welcomed the new opportunity afforded the Astronomical Bureau of "distributing rapidly, urgent astronomical information."

"The Harvard Bureau serves the Western Hemisphere," he said, "while Copenhagen, Denmark, serves the Eastern." There are occasions, too, when it is important to make a rapid report of earthquakes. At times we can very advantageously report on current sunspots and special sunspots have been photographed. A fourth type of information to be broadcast deals with the world-wide meteorological conditions.

Prof. Arthur E. Kennelly, co-discoverer of the Kennelly-Heaviside layer which makes short-wave transmission possible, explained what is meant by ursigrams. "The first letters stand for the Union Radio Scientifique Internationale," he said, "an organization endeavoring to promote radio science in all countries.

"Many organizations throughout the world aid the URSI in making cosmic observations. In America cosmic observations are made of changes on the surface of the sun, of electric and magnetic changes of the earth and in the upper air, by the Carnegie Institution, the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, Smithsonian Institution, Mount Wilson Observatory, the National Bureau of Standards, and one or two others."

Science Service of Washington, D. C., is to co-operate with W1XAL in this work. Their staff has been compiling such data daily for several years. Previously these bulletins have been mailed to selected lists of research workers and also transmitted in telegraph code from NAA, the Naval Radio Station in Arlington, Va. This up-to-the-minute information will now be sent in the clear, but "I hope the general listeners will forgive us for occasional technicalities that will be necessary to the work," said Dr. Shapley.

Dr. Angell Sounds 'No Partiality' Note On Athletes at Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 5 — A statement by Dr. James Rowland Angell, president of Yale, that any athlete at the university could expect "nothing merely because he is an athlete" held the attention today of educators and others.

The Yale head, making his next to the last annual report—he retires in June—asserted he is "obliged to believe" the practices of recruiting high school athletes for college teams and of paying college players for their services "are extremely common and extremely pernicious."

But, in renewing his attack on professionalism in college sport, after expressing regret that intercollegiate sports "should be shadowed by shabby relations," he pointed out:

"We shall try to treat the athlete exactly as we treat our other students, making him elegible to scholarships and other forms of recognition which he can win by his intellectual and moral merits, but giving him nothing merely because he is an athlete."

Dr. Angell also commented on the effects of the depression on education and the universities and educational reform movements, but in the main, emphasized the athletic angle.

"The frank defense of subsidizing athletes now so frequently heard, even by college representatives, reflects either a counsel of despair, or a divergence of ideals and standards so fundamental that general agreement is not to be hoped for," said the educator.

He emphasized that each institution "cultivate athletic relations only with those whose views and practices substantially coincide with its own.

Dr. Angell pledged that "we shall strive at Yale to maintain the high ideals of sportsmanship we have always cherished" after expressing regret that intercollegiate sports "should be shadowed by shabby relations."

Starting New Radio Feature

Sending Ursigrams to the World
Left to Right—Dr. Harlow W. Shapley, Prof. A. E. Kennelly and Loring B. Andrews

N. H. Assembly Sets to Work On Grist of Proposed Laws

(Continued from Page 9)

activities of the fish and game department relative to which waters shall be open for certain types of fishing. Representative Frost of Milford has introduced a bill providing that all railroads not operating at least one train a day would be subject to payment of $25 a day to the towns not so served by its lines.

The annual crop of measures also contains bills providing for the construction of various sections of highway, state lotteries, reduction in the age for old-age assistance from 70 to 65, and the tightening up of gambling laws, especially those in regard to slot machines and games of chance.

* * *

With snow covering large areas of northern New Hampshire, plans are being made for activities this week end that will mark the real opening of the winter sports season in New Hampshire this week end.

Several snow trains are scheduled to bring skiers to the winter sports areas. Hanover will be the scene of the Dartmouth Outing Club's twenty-seventh annual carnival today and Saturday. Laconia will have championship sled dog races today, Saturday and Sunday.

* * *

One of the leading social events of the season will be the Governor's Ball Monday evening at the State Armory and the Concord Auditorium, both in the capital. Besides the reception to Governor Murphy and the official family there will be dancing. Proceeds from the affair will be given to the Red Cross flood relief fund. In addition to Governor and Mrs. Murphy the reception line will include members of the executive council and their ladies; Anson C. Alexander and Mrs. Alexander, president of the State Senate; Orin V. Henderson and Mrs. Henderson, speaker of the House, and Captain Charles F. Bowen, secretary to the Governor and Mrs. Bowen.

* * *

The 50 New Hampshire girls who became the first residents at the National Youth Administration's girls' camp at North Haverhill, N. H., have been joined by girls from Vermont and Maine. These girls are given an opportunity to earn their living at the camp as well as a cash monthly allowance of $5 each. During their stay they take courses of study aimed to equip them for future careers.

* * *

The action of the State Supreme Court in declaring that the taxing power of the state can only be used for public purposes and not for the advancement of individuals causes wonderment as to what method will be followed by the New Hampshire Water Resources Board in carrying out its vast program.

The Court states that it would not be constitutional to guarantee an issue of bonds of such a state organization as the Water Resources Board when the major benefits would go to private interests. According to plans, the dams to be constructed by the board would serve as means of flood control and the expense of construction and maintenance would be met by payments by private industries using the water stored by the reservoirs. To meet the construction cost the board would issue state guaranteed bonds and the interest and principal would be met out of the revenue from the industries benefiting.

This stand on the part of the court also stops plans for legislation providing for state loans and loan guarantees to needy industries out of state relief appropriations.

To get around this situation Governor Murphy has suggested an amendment to the state constitution. It is learned that new bills for the same purpose as those disapproved are being prepared with the hope that they will be found constitutional by the court.

* * *

The House of Representatives has approved a bill to validate agreements between the city of Berlin and the Brown Company of Berlin. Under these agreements the State guarantees loans of the City of Berlin and the city in turn loans the money to the Brown Company for lumbering operations which give employment to hundreds of workers. No one has as yet applied the ruling of the State Supreme Court's informal ruling in the cases of the Water Resources Board and the Industrial Assistance bill to this situation.

Verdict Ordered For Tinkham In Cannon Libel Suit

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—Justice Jennings Bailey held today that Bishop James Cannon Jr., was guilty—by his own admission—of violating the Federal Corrupt Practices Act and ended a $500,000 libel suit brought by the churchman.

Bishop Cannon sought that sum, as damages and "punishment," from Representative George Holden Tinkham of Massachusetts for the Congressman's signed statement in 1930 that the Bishop had not complied with federal law in handling 1928 anti-Alfred E. Smith campaign funds.

"In this case," Justice Bailey said, "the defendant has pleaded the truth of the charges made in the publication and I find from the testimony of the plaintiff and his own witnesses that he was guilty of violating the Corrupt Practices Act, and that the charges made against him are substantially true.

"I therefore direct you to return a verdict for the defendant."

Bishop Cannon's counsel filed a motion for a new trial and also served notice of intention to appeal, if a new trial were not granted. No defense testimony was presented. Bishop Cannon was not in court.

Roger J. Whiteford, Mr. Tinkham's atorney, argued in asked the diretced verdict that Bishop Cannon could not have been libeled in Mr. Tinkham's statement because the bishop invited it. He cited numerous cases to support his contention that damages could not be collected on "invited" libel.

Bishop Cannon was acquitted in 1933 of conspiring with Miss Ada L. Burroughs of Richmond, his secretary, to violate the Corrupt Practices Act.

Both the criminal and civil trials were based on Bishop Cannon's handling of $63,000 contributed by E. C. Jameson of New York to Bishop Cannon for use in swinging southern states to Herbert Hoover in 1928. Bishop Cannon headed a so-called anti-Smith organization.

Robert H. McNeill, Bishop Cannon's attorney, in noting an exception to Justice Bailey's ruling and the jury's directed finding, said he would take the case to the Court of Appeals.

Beacon Hill

(Continued from Page 9)

any comparison of governmental costs in Boston with other cities must take into consideration unrelated conditions. Therefore he found the bureau's conclusions "unreliable."

Yet the bureau opened its report with the very qualifications that such comparisons "are difficult because of the complexity of local government." Having made this allowance, the bureau pointed out that it is an established custom to compare municipal governments on a basis of per capita costs and tax rates adjusted to a 100 per cent valuation basis. And it was only on such a basis that the bureau made its report.

Mr. Mansfield, in his discussion, found that several of the nine cities compared to Boston paid either no state tax or county tax, or both. It was not fair of the research bureau, he averred, to compare Boston's tax rate—which includes both a county and state rate—to these cities.

Boston's adjusted tax rate for 1936 is $23, if school, county and state taxes are excluded. But on that basis this figure is again the highest in the list of nine cities, according to comparative tax rates prepared by the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research. Thus the bureau's statement appears to be correct.

At several other points in the Mayor's discourse there appear facts and assumptions that are open to question, it is felt at City Hall. No doubt Mayor Mansfield very much dislikes the bureau's findings that Boston's municipal costs are among the highest in the country. However, his conclusion, "that the conclusions found in the latest bulletin of the bureau are unreliable," appears to be at variance with available facts.

R. J. S.

Markets Showing Turkey, Capons

Dishes popular in Boston this week were represented at the four banquets which Governor Hurley was scheduled to eat last night—although, actually, he had what Mrs. Hurley called "a nondescript light supper" before he left to fill this round of engagements.

At the Boston College Club of Cambridge, the last of five events, the Governor did sit down at the end of the evening to nibble at crab flakes, filet mignon, potatoes, artichoke and asparagus salad, sliced tomato, and some ice cream and cake.

He had already declined brook trout at the Sportsmen's show, filet of beef at the Chamber of Commerce, breast of chicken at Senator Wragg's testimonial dinner in the Copley-Plaza, and more chicken at Colonel Arcand's banquet in the Somerset.

Turkeys and capons, rather than chickens, are receiving extra attention in the poultry markets this week end, however. Despite the lateness of the season the former are of remarkably good quality, it is reported, and the prices are reasonable—29 cents a pound at chain stores. The capons, weighing from six to eight pounds, are bringing from 35 to 38 cents a pound at market stalls.

Beef and some other meat prices have risen slightly, following the drop which resulted from lessened demand as a result of the marked increase a fortnight or so ago. Lamb remains at attractively low prices, from 25 to 30 per cent less than at this time last year. Legs are 23 to 27 cents a pound, for example.

B. & M. Airplane Slides Off Runway

With passengers and pilots unhurt, a Boston & Maine Airways plane, bound to Bangor, Maine, rolled into rough ground today at the Stroudwater Airport, Portland, Maine, and was "considerably damaged," according to officials of the line. Apparent failure of the wheel brakes was the cause.

The company officials' report of the incident said that "while taxiing to the passenger station after landing at the airport, something went wrong with the brakes and the plane slid off the runway into rough ground, which had been dug up in connection with airway improvements."

Five passengers were transferred by taxicab to the Maine Central railroad station and continued on their journey. Hazen R. Bean was pilot of the plane, while Donald H. Stuart was co-pilot. A spare plane was dispatched from Boston to maintain the schedule.

What's Going On in the Arts

Chardon String Quartet

Under the auspices of the Longy School of Music, the Chardon String Quaret (Messrs. Lauga, Knudson, Cauhapé and Chardon) gave the second concert of the present series last night in Paine Hall, Harvard College. The assisting artist was Raymond T. Allard, bassoonist, and the program listed the Mozart Quartet in E flat major (K. 160), a Mozart Sonata in B flat major for bassoon and violoncello and the String Quartet No. 3 by Karl Ditters von Dittersdorf.

The early Mozart was evident in the opening quartet, in which the young composer had scarcely settled comfortably into the true quartet form (the first and last movements are very short and the middle movement very long) but the thematic material is fresh and interesting, with a pleasant little modified rondo to end the work. Difficulty in presenting good ensemble diminished one's interest in the first movement, but the remaining ones were well played.

The sonata for bassoon and cello was entertaining, and incidentally aroused respect for the capabilities of Mr. Allard. Music of this type is familiar to those who perform in groups "for the fun of it," but too seldom does the public have an opportunity to savor these delectable morsels. Although the artists appeared to be playing somewhat at cross purposes during the first few measures, they speedily came to the point of thinking as one man, and thereafter gave their listeners a rewarding 10 minutes or so.

The real novelty of the evening was the quartet by von Dittersdorf, a composer of originality and possessed of a facile pen. His works reflect the superficialities of his time. Proficient as a violinist, he became one of a notable quartet with Mozart, Haydn and Vanhall, who [illegible] themselves and members of the [illegible] many an hour of musical recreation. The quartet played last night made a brave attempt at following sonata form. The themes were bright, the harmonies cheertul and the final Presto amusing. The Chardons evidently enjoyed themselves during the performance, although here again, during the second movement, a more obvious unity of purpose would have better served the composer. An audience much too small for the quality of entertainment gave the Chardons enthusiastic applause.

G. M. S.

Index of American Design

One division of the WPA Art Project has been occupied with a valuable work. It is a pictorial record of the American tradition of design in ceramics, glass, costumes, furniture, toys, embroideries and textiles, in addition to items which would be listed under folk art. Through careful research and painstaking portrayal, an important repertoire of designs is being made. Artists in 25 states are occupied in this undertaking. There is to be seen currently at the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard an exhibition of designs by workers in Massachusetts. It is an exciting exhibition which will interest people of varying interest.

A particular style in painting is required, that of precise transcription. Such painting requires much patience and skill; it is a trying job and the craftsmen have done it splendidly. For the fourth time this season, we wish to congratulate our district on its accomplishment in the project.

There are included in Cambridge several records of early woodcarving as it was applied to figureheads for ships and other ornamental pieces. Not so long ago the maritime carvings, the shop signs and cigar-store Indians were looked upon as provincial items, of interest to the antiquarian; but of late there has been a tendency to dwell upon the devicefulness and artistry displayed in these useful arts.

Another portfolio will contain records of rare pieces of early furniture of the seventeenth century. Examples of the Colonial and early Republican periods disclose the particular aptitude American designers had for furniture. It is well known that certain American items are held to rank with the finest products of Europe. American life is reflected in these early pieces, so modest and so practical in design. The accomplishment of the early needlewoman is also represented in some handsome representations of crewel embroidery. Details, there are also of hand-woven textiles.

Besides, Arts and Crafts from the Shaker Colonies are documented. They prove particularly interesting because they were made with the "functional" idea which is adhered to today by modern designers. The project artists are visiting the remaining Shaker Colonies and making pictorial records of all objects available, for the Shaker craft is held to be among the best produced in America.

The Fogg Exhibition will reveal, to those who are not yet convinced, that the government patronage is doing a lasting service.

D. A.

Mickey Mouse, Star of the "Merry Movies" to Be Given Tomorrow Morning at the Uptown Theater (Instead of the Repertory). A two-reel color picture of Patrick Henry, Entitled "Give Me Liberty," Is Also on the Bill

New Motion Pictures

"Lloyds of London," which came to the screen of the Metropolitan Theater yesterday, is one of those handsome, quasi-historical films in which Hollywood is often successful.

Admittedly, the story and its hero are rather too slight to bring conviction. As Jonathan Blake, Tyrone Power is a handsome and earnest young man but he hardly suggests a financial genius who — even to avenge himself on the lady of his affections — could single-handed have held Nelson's fleet together, won the Battle of Trafalgar by a ruse and saved England from financial ruin. What the story itself lacks, however, the production atones for in beauty and opulence.

Freddie Bartholomew as the child Blake (an alehouse potboy) seems unable to discard his refined manner. Douglas Scott as the young Horatio Nelson was more successful. Brilliant performances are furnished by Sir Guy Standing, C. Aubrey Smith and Madeleine Carroll. George Sanders is a fastidiously elegant villain and Virginia Field is delightful in the role of a barmaid. Musical accompaniment, camera work, production and direction are praiseworthy.

Stage show honors are shared by Stepin Fetchit, Negro film comic, and Belle Baker, songstress.

At the Paramount and Fenway Theaters is the latest advepture of Bulldog Drummond, made from a novel by H. C. McNeile and Gerard Fairlie and entitled "Bulldog Drummond Escapes." It has to do with the rescue by Captain Drummond (Ray Milland) of a girl (Heather Angel) held in durance vile by a bearded villain in an English country house. There is the usual assortment of dark country roads, murders, weird sounds at night and humor of a sort. The motivation is not very clear, but there is plenty of suspense. Sir Guy Standing plays a Scotland Yard official with an understandably bored manner and E. E. Clive is a comic butler. The companion film is "Maid of Salem," lately noticed in this place.

At the RKO-Boston the new picture is "Join the Marines," a comedy inspired, apparently, by an incident of the outward voyage of America's Olympic team last summer. A javelin thrower (Paul Kelly) is dropped from the team because of a drinking party. He falls in love with a young woman played by June Travis, joins the marines for want of another job, subdues a few insurrections and wins the lady after a series of complications. The stage show, entitled "Hollywood Models of 1937" and featuring Leon Errol, introduces some novel screen-and-stage effects. Much of its humor depends upon scenes of intoxication.

Bay State Hens Cluck Proudly

(Continued from Page 9)

of individual birds. To earn an R. O. P. band each bird must lay 200 eggs or more in a year, with the average weight of eggs per dozen to be at least 24 ounces. She must also pass a physical examination, and pass the qualifications of her breed.

Every day that she lays an egg, both her weight and the weight of the egg are recorded on an official chart. The egg must be normal in texture, clean, and sound.

The following statement made by the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture describes the points of a strictly fresh egg.

"When the egg is laid it is completely full. Just as soon as the animal heat starts to leave the egg, evaporation takes place. The more the evaporation, the larger the air cell becomes. The best quality eggs have an air cell one-eighth inch or less. Air cells over one-quarter inch in depth are an indication of staleness, age or poor shell texture.

"The yolk of an egg should be only dimly visible when the egg is turned before the candle. (A candle is an enclosed electric lamp with a small hole through which a concentrated light beam escapes.) It should have limited freedom of motion and greater visibility of the yolk is associated with lower quality. When broken out in a dish, the yolk of a fresh egg stands up, while the yolk of a stale egg is flatter and more spread out. The color of the yolk depends largely upon the amount of green feed which the hens have received. The more green feed, the deeper the yolk.

"The white of an egg should be firm and clear, weak or thin white usually indicates staleness or inferior quality. Any foreign material floating in the white reduces the market value."

Quality Layers Developed

The poultry breeders who entered their hens in this contest found that they had actual figures showing the amount of laying each hen was doing. As a result the loafers were weeded out. New stock was raised from the high producers, and again the elimination process took place. In the 12 years of R. O. P. work, Massachusetts poultrymen have developed hens which are quality layers.

The poultrymen did not remain content, but they had a bill passed in 1935 known as the "fresh egg law," as a protection for the housewife. It is the Massachusetts poultrymen's way of saying, "We ship eggs to the markets fresh. We want you to get fresh eggs when you pay for them." Massachusetts housewives use 21,000,000 dozen eggs a year, for which they spend $7,000,000.

During the first year that the law was effective inspectors reported 1507 violations after making 8039 visits to warehouses and retail stores. This was 18.7 per cent of the total visits. Most of them occurred during the first few months of inspection. Afterwards the State Department noted a sharp decline in law violations.

There are fewer poultrymen in the duck enterprise than there used to be, 3,000,000 lbs. of duck are raised and sold here annually.

Minimum Wage Figures Reported In Granite State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 5—According to the New Hampshire Bureau of Labor, 89 per cent of the women employed in the three industries covered by state minimum wage division regulations receive a lower hourly rate than common laborers in the State. The industries in which women work under regulations of the minimum wage divisions are the laundries, clothing and accessories, and restaurants.

United States Department of Labor figures show that the average common laborer in New Hampshire receives an hourly rate of 45.7 cents. In the clothing and accessories industry in this State 418, or 83.6 per cent, of the 499 women employed receive less than 45 cents an hour.

In the laundry industry, 92.4 per cent of the more than 600 women employed receive an hourly rate of less than 35 cents. No figures were released as to the per cent of women employed in this industry who received more than the average hourly rate of 45.7 for common laborers.

The minimum wage division is now studying the hosiery and knit goods industry and will probably set up minimum wage and maximum hour regulations for this field within a short time. Figures show that approximately 90 per cent of the women employed in this industry in 1936 received an hourly rate of less than 45 cents an hour.

According to the minimum wage division, more than 21,000 women are employed in the major industries of the state. For the knit goods industry, 62.9 per cent of the women employed received less than $12 a week and 35 per cent of the women employed in the clothing and accessories industry in the state receive less than $12.

Community Fund

Goal $4,160,000

How Drive Stands Today

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
*Paris	Feb. 6	Plymouth	Feb. 13	Feb. 5, 8:00	pm	Feb. 6, 8:00	am
†Rex	Feb. 6	Gibraltar	Feb. 13	Feb. 5, 8:00	pm	Feb. 6, 8:00	am
Cameronia	Feb. 6	Belfast	Feb. 14	Feb. 5, 10:00	am	Feb. 5, 7:00	pm
Hamburg	Feb. 6	Cherbourg	Feb. 14	Feb. 6, 1:00	pm	Feb. 6, 8:00	pm
Europa	Feb. 9	Cherbourg	Feb. 15	Feb. 9, 1:00	pm	Feb. 9, 8:00	pm
Washington	Feb. 10	Plymouth	Feb. 16	Feb. 9, 8:00	pm	Feb. 10, 8:00	am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Niagara	Victoria Feb. 17	Feb. 12, 4:00	pm	Feb. 12, 7:30	pm
Monterey	San Pedro Feb. 11	Feb. 6, 4:00	pm	Feb. 6, 8:30	pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Empress of Canada	Victoria Feb. 20	Feb. 13, 4:00	pm	Feb. 13, 7:30	pm

*Except North Ireland, Scotland, Italy and Mediterranean Countries.
†Italy and Mediterranean Countries Only.

Snow at Last Calls Skiers

(Continued from Page 9)

near six, weather clear and skiing excellent.

Both Jackson and North Conway have adequate snow which has put the ski slopes and runs in perfect condition for skiing.

Laconia has four inches of snow and officials of the Laconia Sled Dog Club have announced that the World Championship sled dog derby will be held as scheduled, starting today and continuing through Saturday and Sunday.

Vermont Area

In the Vermont area Brattleboro had good skiing on smooth slopes and trails. Five inches of powder snow on a three-inch base of hard crust made the trails fast. At Rutland, Woodstock and Manchester, ski trails and slopes were covered with seven to 10 inches of good snow.

Although today's reports from Massachusetts' Berkshires indicated fair conditions for skiing at Pittsfield with snow ranging from two to five inches deep, the New Haven Railroad has announced that it will not operate a snow train to Adams next Sunday. Nor will the train from Waterbury and Hartford to Manchester, Vt., be operated.

This is the fifth successive week that the New Haven has been forced to cancel scheduled snow trains. The railroad's pre-season plans called for snow trains to run on nine successive Sundays. However, officials were optimistic that the weather man would co-operate with them for four weeks of the schedule that remain. The "Ski Meister" train, scheduled to leave from New Haven for the Franconia region tonight, will operate, it was learned today.

The Boston & Albany Railroad officials also canceled their Winter-sportsman scheduled to run this Sunday to Becket in the Berkshires.

Flurry of Snow Helps Fort Fairfield Carnival

FORT FAIRFIELD, Maine, Feb. 5 (AP)—Falling snow lent atmosphere to Fort Fairfield's winter carnival today as ski marathoners started the second leg of a tri-town race.

Earl Pearson and Lavern Anderson, both of New Sweden, led a field of seven other skiers who glided over a 35-mile course from here to Caribou and Presque Isle and return yesterday. The final lap will be run tomorrow.

Radiocast Plans At Mother Church

Beginning on Sunday, Feb. 7, the morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be radiocast until further notice on a frequency of 15.2 megacycles over short wave station W1XAL, Boston. The entire service will be relayed beginning at 10:12 a. m. eastern standard time. The program will include the chime concert played before the service itself and will continue up to the end of the organ selection following the service.

The evening service which is also transmitted at full length will be relayed as usual on W1XAL's frequency of 6.04 megacycles, which is a wavelength of 46.6 meters.

Both radiocasts of The Mother Church services may be heard by Boston listeners. The morning frequency will not be heard beyond the local area in regions less than 500 miles from Boston. The evening frequency will be heard fairly consistently at most distances from Boston.

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World to Mark Centennial Of Moody, Noted Evangelist

Protestant leaders in Europe will join with those throughout the United States in the observance from Feb. 5 to March 5 of the centenary of Dwight L. Moody, evangelist. Among the events which are being planned for 45 cities in the United States and Canada is a metropolitan Bible Conference in Mecca Temple, in New York, from Feb. 28 to March 5.

Dwight Lyman Moody is being recalled as one of the most famous Protestant evangelists. With Ira D. Sankey he formed a partnership that traced a path of prayer and song from countryside to city pavements, reaching auditors in Europe and America.

Moody preached and Sankey sang. Neither could take the role of the other, a fact which helped to make their work and names inseparable. Sankey was the son of a moderately wealthy Pennsylvania banker; Moody—the son of a farmer of Northfield, Mass.—a young man who had given up business, after working on his father's farm and in his uncle's shoe store, for religion.

His conversion, which was brought about by a Congregational Sunday school teacher, led to a wide career of preaching and Bible teaching, but never to his ordination as a clergyman. Gentle, informal and human in his approach, he went his way among the masses from the uneducated to the intellectual, speaking before the village mission and in cities, as well as to students at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

It was said that he sometimes made terms with the younger members of his congregations. One record mentions pieces of maple sugar which he kept in his pockets for distribution among children. Another anecdote is told of his objecting to the unheated church in Scotland in which he was scheduled to speak.

"How do you expect people to get warm?" he was said to have asked the beadle.

"Oh," was the reply, "we expect the pulpit to warm us up."

He founded the Moody Bible Institute in Chicago, once visited by President Lincoln. In addition to the institute, two schools were established by Moody at Northfield. In these two buildings—one for boys and one for girls—a series of special Moody services will be held from Feb. 5 to August. More than 30,000 graduates of these Northfield schools will be invited to return to the June reunions this year.

The Moody Institute has trained 118,702 men and women during the 50 years of its existence. Thousands of these have engaged in work as pastors, Bible teachers, musicians, song leaders, church secretaries and missionaries.

Great Britain will be represented at the conference here, it has been announced, by Bishop John Taylor Smith of London, Chaplain General of the British forces during the war; Jock Troup, superintendent of Tent Hall in Glasgow, who led the revival among the fishermen of Scotland 15 years ago, and the Rev. Herbert Lockyer of Liverpool, who has toured the United States under Moody auspices.

American speakers will include Dr. Will H. Houghton, president of the Moody Bible Institute.

Lawes and Woodring Invited to Talk On Capital Punishment at State House

Warden Lewis E. Lawes, head of Sing Sing Prison, and Secretary of War Harry Woodring, formerly Governor of Kansas, are among opponents of capital punishment who have been invited to express their views before the Joint Judiciary Committee at the State House on Feb. 11. The invitation has been extended by the Massachusetts Council for the Abolition of the Death Penalty.

Two bills will be discussed—the first to eliminate capital punishment entirely; and the second, to permit a jury which has heard evidence in a murder case to decide whether the prisoner, when found guilty, shall pay the extreme penalty or shall be imprisoned for life.

Warden Lawes, speaking from a lengthy experience with crime and criminals, says:

"I am unalterably opposed to capital punishment; not because of sentimental reasons, but because it is neither a deterrent, nor is it equitably enforced. In my opinion, there would be more convictions for murder if life imprisonment were substituted for the death penalty."

The warden has given many lectures on prison life and has always stressed the uselessness of capital punishment in preventing crime through fear; and in his radio sketches, he has emphasized the desirability of removing this mandatory law from the few remaining states, which include Massachusetts, in which it is in effect.

Secretary Woodring, who preceded former Gov. Alfred M. Landon as chief executive of Kansas, had excellent opportunity to demonstrate his views. He vetoed a bill which would have restored the legal taking of life after conviction by a jury—something which had been banned in Kansas for many years—explaining:

"We should not remove Kansas from the roll of enlightened states which have abolished legalized murder." The Governor's action received the endorsement of the Chief Justice of the Kansas Supreme Court.

Another opponent of the death penalty is Dorothy Canfield Fisher, of Arlington, Vt. Mrs. Fisher is a member of the Vermont committee of the American League to Abolish Capital Punishment, and has given much time and effort to remove "this left-over from medieval savagery" from the statute books. She says:

"Some of the states which have given up the killing of condemned criminals have done so because of the horrifying shock of a case in which, after the execution of a man, facts have come to light showing him innocent. Not to speak of the well known fallibility of circumstantial evidence, we have had in Vermont, the famous Bourn-Colvin case in Manchester, a case where an accused person actually confessed to murdering a man later found in excellent health in a distant state."

Worcester Schools Look Into Petition For Liquor License

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 5—Worcester churches have protested the proximity of taverns and restaurants to their property from time to time since the repeal of prohibition. Now for the first time since the return of liquor, the Worcester school committe will investigate the number of liquor establishments in one section of the city to determine whether or not to protest against the proposed issuance of a permit to transfer a liquor license from another part of the city to that section.

Members of the committe have already expressed the opinion that the district under consideration, known as the Green Street section, has more than enough licenses as it is. The interest of the school committee is due to the fact that the location to which the operator of the liquor establishment wishes to transfer is only a short distance from the Ash Street public school. If the school committee decides that the transfer should not be allowed, a formal protest will be made to the Worcester License Commission. In addition to the possible objection of the school committee it is expected there will be protests by a church in that section, and by business and professional men.

Television Display Brings Prize Trip To New York Boys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 5—In reward for their practical demonstration of television at the fourth annual children's congress, held by the American Museum of Natural History, New York, Lawrence Friedman, 15, and Bruno Alter, 17, seniors at the Richmond Hill High School in Queens, visited the General Electric experimental laboratories.

The students won their trip when their paper on television was adjudged the best submitted. More than 1500 students from New York City, Westchester and New Jersey took part in the conference. Young Mr. Friedman, in presenting the paper, convinced the conference he knew what he was talking about by exhibiting a home-made television equipment, built by the Alter boy and himself. It was a six-foot model consisting of two steel scanning disks, a photoelectric cell, a hand generator and an amplifier.

The boys visited the laboratories and also took part in the "General Electric Science Forum," a weekly radio feature broadcast over station WGY.

When asked what gave him the idea of building a television outfit, Mr. Friedman replied, "I got the idea myself. I wanted to get a good demonstration for the engineering club of the high school, and I never intended it for the American Institute Science Congress. I had been interested in radio and was trying to think of subjects which I could handle most adequately. Television was the one I chose."

R. I. Marine Strike Ends

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 5 (AP)—The marine strike in this port ended at 8 a. m., Frank Berry, agent of the seamen's union announced today. He said seamen will return to coastal ships under the same conditions as those on the Pacific coast.

Monitor Newscast Schedule Changed

Owing to the length of the radiocast opera "Aida" on Saturday, Feb. 6, an early start has been scheduled which will limit the radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" to 10 minutes over Station WBZ. The Monitor news will begin as usual at 1:45 p. m. The late afternoon period at 5 p. m. has been canceled.

'Vest Pocket' Folding Boats Are Water Skis

Take yours out of your apartment closet, pack it on your shoulder and hie to a river—In 15 minutes it's assembled and down the stream you go, like a chip on a meadow brook

By a Staff Photographer

Guide With Folded Boat

A Demonstration

This year as skiing ends and melted snows find their way into spring freshets, the equally thrilling sport of "downstream folboting" will be inaugurated in New England. The folbot, American version of the German "faltboot," is winning a number of new friends at the Sportsmen's Show in Mechanics Hall.

Even more versatile than skis, these folding kayaks—for one, two or three passengers—pask conveniently into a rucksack and four-foot long canvas bag, so that their winter port can be any closet in a city apartment.

But their portability does not imply any lack of strength—in fact the springy nature of their construction and of the rubberized fabric of their covering makes it possible often to strike obstructions when shooting rapids without any ill effects.

In Europe there are now more than 500,000 faltboots in use and numbers of "faltbootpaddeln" clubs are growing more active each year. In New York and Pennsylvania the sturdy craft are popular. They may be seen shooting the rapids above Port Jervis on the Delaware, covering the 30 miles between New York City and Bear Mountain Park on the Hudson—dozens of them at a time—or negotiating the surf at Long Island beaches.

For the coming season "folbot trains" and buses are being planned along the lines of the increasingly popular ski and bicycle trains.

To begin with it is cheap—not much more than half the price of a good standard canoe. It is much more versatile than the latter, too. Although usually propelled at up to five knots by a double ended paddle in the hands of each passenger, it is also easily—and cheaply—adaptable for sailing or for the use of a special light and inexpensive outboard motor. It's low center of gravity makes it unusually safe in either of these uses.

Wherever there is water it can go. In shallow country streams it can move as long as there are a couple of inches or so of water, and it is safe in the ocean because of its deck and its bow and stern rubber air tanks.

A Canadian named John Nolan is reported to have made a trip all around the coast of England—covering a distance of 1400 miles—in one of the boats, while most of the rivers of Europe and many of those in America have been explored by folboters.

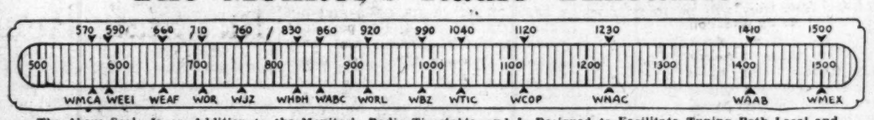
Last summer a group of members of the American Canoe Association went to Germany and spent 30 days on the Moselle, Rhine, Weser and Werra Rivers before attending the Olympic Games in Berlin.

The folbots shown at the sportsmen's show are from 14 to 18 feet in length and are composed of the flexible hull covering and some 40 frame parts. Experts can assemble a boat in 4½ minutes, but the usual time is around a quarter of an hour. The weight of a complete craft is from 35 to 50 pounds.

Although their possibilities in negotiating rough water or tiny streams cannot very well be demonstrated in the Mechanics Hall tank, the folding boats have spurred the imagination of numbers of visitors, many of whom have ordered folbots for delivery before spring.

It may not be long now before it is a common sight to see Bostonians stepping from their apartments on Friday nights with their boat under their arms, so to speak, to launch them before nightfall on the shores of a distant lake or stream, not too long a walk from a railroad station, and to paddle for many miles before boarding a train for home at some other convenient point on Sunday afternoon.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Children's sketch	**"The Monitor Views the News"**	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Music and sport reports
5:15 Children's Corner	**Singing Lady's Musical Play**	Tom Mix sketch	Music and sport reports
5:30 Doris Kerr, songs	**Singing Lady's Musical Play**	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Music and sport reports
5:45 Checkerboard; talk	**"Old Homestead"**: sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Jack Onslow's baseball school
6:00 News; sports review	News; Little Show; popular	Yankee News Service	Leon Errol interview
6:15 "News of Youth"	variety program	Earl Lawrence; organ	Binner concert
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup": recording	Dinner concert
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup": recording	Sport reports
7:00 "Mortimer Gooch": sketch	Mary Small, songs	"Amos 'n' Andy": minstrels	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Popeye, the Sailor"	Mario Cozzi; orchestra	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Dramatic sketch
7:30 Ray Heatherton, baritone	"Lum and Abner": sketch	From Dartmouth Carnival	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45 **Boake Carter, news comment**	Talk, Ben Ames Williams	Mexican vocalists	Chemistry talk
8:00 **"Broadway Varieties": Oscar Shaw; soloists; orchestra**	Irene Rich in sketch	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revellers, male quartet; piano	Richard Himber's Orchestra; Fred Uttal; soloists
8:15 **Shaw; soloists; orchestra**	"Singin' Sam," baritone	duo; Rosario Bourdon's con-	"The Grummits": sketch
8:30 Hal Kemp's Orchestra;	"Death Valley Days": western	cert orchestra	"The Grummits": sketch
8:45 Rhythm Singers	dramatic sketch		
9:00 **Hollywood Hotel: Fred MacMurray; Dick Powell, Madeline Carroll, sketch; soloists; orchestra**	"Universal Rhythm": orchestra; soloists; chorus	"Waltz Time": soloists; chorus; Abe Lyman's Orch.	**Cesare Sodero Directs: soloists; concert orchestra**
9:15	**"Twin Stars": Helen Broderick; Victor Moore; orch.**	Court of Human Relations:	"The Witch's Tale": sketch
9:30		dramatic sketch	"The Witch's Tale": sketch
9:45			
10:00 **Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor**	**NBC Music Guild award: chamber recital**	"First Nighter" sketch	Bunny Berrigan's Orchestra
10:15		"First Nighter" sketch	Bunny Berrigan's Orchestra
10:30 New England Radio Parade	Vivian Della Chiesa; orchestra	Varsity Show: collegiate va-	**Alfred Wallenstein's Impressions: concert orchestra**
10:45 New England Radio Parade	Elza Schallert Reviews	riety; John Held Jr.	
11:00 Rideout's Forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Joe Smith's Orchestra
11:15 Jay Freeman's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc.," sketch	Hod Williams's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra
11:30 Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Phil Levant's Orchestra	**"Flood Control—A National**	Freddy Martin's Orchestra
11:45 Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Earl Hines's Orchestra	**Responsibility," Sen. Bilbo**	Freddy Martin's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Raising Your Parents"; juvenile forum.

11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Magic of Speech," with Vida Ravenscroft Sutton.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; United States Army Band.

1:15 WNAC, Laconia, N. H., dog derby.

After Luncheon

1:40 WBZ (WJZ—National), Metropolitan Opera: "Aida," with Gina Cigna and Giovanni Martinelli; Ettore Panizza, conductor; commentator.

1:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), Carnegie Tech Symphony Orchestra.

2:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "International House"; forum by foreign students.

3:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Department of Commerce talk on "Electrical Goods Industry."

3:49 WNAC (WEAF — National), Relay from London: London Symphony Orchestra.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

5:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), New air safety device demonstration from TWA Sky Chief plane and Station KNX.

5:15 W1XAL (11.79mc), "This America of Ours."

5:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Drama of the American Canoe Association went to Germany and spent 30 days on the Moselle, Rhine, Weser and Werra Rivers before attending the Olympic Games in Berlin.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

of the Skies"; "Hunting for Meteors," talks.

Dinner and After

6:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Saturday Night Swing Club"; guest soloists; Bunny Berrigan's Orchestra.

7:15 WNAC (WEAF—National), Hampton Institute Singers; Negro chorus.

7:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Talk, "Mandatory Neutrality Legislation," Representative Fish.

7:30 WNAC, "Gene Slate's Job Problem"; dramatic sketch.

7:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Band concert; Indian legend.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; Hildegarde; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Concert Hall: "Modern Masters" — Louis Gruenberg, composer-pianist; Mary Kaufman, soprano.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Saturday Night Party: master of ceremonies; soloists; orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Meredith Willson's Orchestra; soloists.

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Columbia Workshop: experimental drama.

9:00 WEEI (WABC— Columbia), Floyd Gibbons; Laurence Stallings; orch.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Snow Village" sketch.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Barn Dance program: soloists; comedy; orchestra.

9:30 WAAB, Dedication of new Parcel Post building, South Station: talks; Postmaster General Farley, Peter Tague.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Joe Cook; Ezio Pinza, basso; Hildegarde Halliday, monologist; Mitzi Green; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), WBZ (WJZ—National), Wanamaker Mile Race, from Madison Square Garden, N. Y.

10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Your Hit Parade"; soloists; orchestra.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah Plantation; Hall Johnson Choir; soloists; quartet; dramatic sketch; orchestra.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Fiesta"; Lud Gluskin's Orchestra.

Sunday's Features

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Roth String Quartet.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City Symphony Orchestra: Franck: Symphony in D minor; Kodaly: Galanta Dances.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), The Magic Key: Kerstin Thorborg; Gertrude Lawrence; Raya Garbousova, cellist; Dr. Walter Damrosch; "David and Goliath"; Fray and Braggiotti; orchestra.

2:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Music of the Theater"; soloists; orchestra.

2:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), LaPrade travelogue; organist.

3:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air: soloists; orchestra.

3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Georges Enesco, guest soloist; Deems Taylor, commentator.

4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Musical Camera"; Willie Morris; orchestra.

5:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "We, the People" with Phillips Lord; orch.

5:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.

5:00 WAAB, Colonial Playhouse presents "Under Two Flags"

5:30 W1XAL (6.04mc), Travelscript: "Geneva," Roland Hall Sharp.

5:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd"; orchestra.

6:00 W1XAL (6.04mc), "The World's Week," Volney D. Hurd, city editor of The Christian Science Monitor.

6:00 WAAB, "Symphonic Hour"; recorded classical program.

7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jack Benny; Kenny Baker; Phil Harris's Orchestra.

7:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Helen Traubel, soprano; concert orch.

7:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Classics of the Keyboard"; Victor Wolfe, harpsichord and piano; Leonard Liebling, commentator; orchestra.

7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fireside Recital: Helen Marshall; Sigurd Nillsen.

7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Robert L. "Believe It or Not" Ripley; orch.

7:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Phil Baker; soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Do You Want to Be an Actor?"; amateur theatricals.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Nelson Eddy, baritone; Nadine Conner, soprano; concert orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Eddie Cantor; players; orchestra.

8:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Jewels of the Madonna"; soloists; symphony orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour; symphony orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor; Richard Bonelli, baritone

9:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Shep Fields's Orchestra; Frank Parker; Judy Canova.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; chorus; piano duo; violinist; orch.

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Community Sing"; studio chorus.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Symphony Orchestra; Erno Rapee, conductor; Gina Cigna, soprano.

10:30 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Red Lacquer and Jade"; readings, Basil Ruysdael; music.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Romance of '76"; American revolution dramatic sketch.

Mother Church Radiocast

10:45 a. m.—WORL (920kc), Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:12 a. m.—W1XAL (15.2mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—W1XAL (6.04mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Industrial Wages In Worcester Set Average of $27.72

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 5—Reports received in Worcester from the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries on employment and pay-roll earnings in manufacturing for last December puts this city back in the position it occupied for many years before the depression, practically at the top of Massachusetts cities in average weekly wages paid in industry.

The figures for December gave Worcester an average weekly wage in its 111 principal industries of $27.72, over $5 a week more than the average for the principal industries in all of the municipalities of the State, which figured $22.54. The Boston average figure was $22.94, while some of the important cities of the State figured even lower. In Quincy, where but 20 industries are covered compared with Worcester's 111, the rate was slightly above Worcester, being $28.91.

The city and the State, as a whole, according to the department's figures are substantially below the average from 1925 to 1929. However, since the spring of 1934 the trend has been definitely upward, with occasional monthly recessions.

Base Wage Set at $15

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—Secretary Frances Perkins has fixed $15 for a 40-hour week, or 37.5 cents an hour, as the minimum wage to be paid by the men's work clothing industry in manufacturing garments for the Government. The Labor Department order was the first establishing a minimum wage under the Walsh-Healy Government Contract Act.

Behind the Microphone

Dartmouth's annual winter carnival at Hanover, N. H., is to be radiocast for the first time over the Yankee network tonight at 7:30 p. m. Bill CCunningham, well-known sports writer and Dartmouth alumnus, will conduct the program direct from the Ice Edge as part of his regular sport commentative period.

Ernest Hopkins, president of Dartmouth, and Dick Dorrance, No. 1 man in ski events in the United States Olympic team, will speak. The Carnival Queen will be selected and installed on her throne, and fancy skating and racing events will be reported. Perhaps more "tickled" than anyone else over this program will be Mr. Cunningham himself, since it gives him a chance of serving his alma mater.

WOR, Newark, is bringing back the popular "Red Lacquer and Jade," program of Oriental readings and music that has not been on its wavelength for a long time. The new premiere with Basil Ruysdael as narrator is scheduled for Sunday, Feb. 7, at 10:30 p. m. WAAB in Boston will also radiocast the program, but unfortunately will cut the last 15 minutes. Those who may wish to receive the program uninterrupted can tune WOR direct on 710 kilocycles.

Are you one of a group of listeners who despairs of getting good dinner music on the radio? Long a neglected feature of radio and local stations (who fill in the 6 o'clock hour with the spot announcements, weather and news) the National Broadcasting Company is going to reinstate this feature, beginning Monday, Feb. 8. At 6 p. m., daily oevr its Blue Network, it is scheduling alternate series of dinner concerts by the United States Army Band, and the orchestra of Meredith Willson and Harry Kogen. A welcome return of a charming feature, we hasten to add.

If she had followed the wishes of her father, Lotte Lehmann, noted soprano, who will sing in the Sunday Evening Hour, WEEI, Feb. 14, at 9 p. m., might have become a school teacher. Fortunately for the musical world she had an ambition of her own to become either a writer or a singer, preferably a writer. What a loss it might have been had she become a writer solely!

She went to Berlin to study and as her voice developed, writing was gradually but definitely relegated to a diverting hobby. A contract with the Hamburg Opera Company gave her an opportunity to do "bits," while she studied th emore important roles by herself.

One day the prima donna in "Lohengrin" was indisposed and Mme. Lehmann took her place. In her fright she forgot all the hidebound traditions, the routine gestures. But she was so young and unaffected, her voice so richly expressive, that Hamburg patrons demanded more of her.

She was singing "Micaela" in "Carmen" one night while the director of the Vienna Opera sat in the audience. He had come to find a new tenor, but next day the tenor was forgotten and Mme. Lehmann was signing a contract which she had never stopped to read.

Because she does not go in for backstage tantrums or lug around pet jaguars, Lotte Lehmann rarely makes the news columns. She keeps dogs and cats in her New York home, but not in her dressing room.

Soil Building Work In New Hampshire Covers Entire State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Feb. 5—During the 1936 soil building program in New Hampshire 32 acres of trees were planted, 3576 acres of hayland topdressed, 10,352 acres of hayland seeded, 187 acres of green manure grown, and 671 rods of fencing erected. This was part of the work for which 2439 farmers in the State received benefits of $45,928.

Earl P. Robinson, state agricultural agent leader at the University of New Hampshire, states that more than 3827 tons of lime has been added to New Hampshire farm land.

Furthermore, 739,643 pounds of 16 per cent superphosphate; 386,972 pounds of 16 per cent nitrate; and 192,172 pounds of 50 per cent murate of potash has been used in New Hampshire under the agricultural conservation program.

Work done on the land includes: 32 acres of trees planted, 167 acres of orchards mulched, 388 acres of land seed to legumes, 275 acres of alfalfa seed, 343 acres of pasture topdressed, and 1164 acres of pasture land put into rotated use throughout the State.

'Battle of Sexes' At Mount Holyoke Deplored by Dr. Ham

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 5 (AP)—Dr. Roswell Gray Ham, president-elect of Mount Holyoke College, said today that the word battle in progress at the institution relative to the qualifications of a man or woman to assume the presidential duties "has nothing to do with the education of women."

"It's a pity that an alien discussion to the principles of education should be brought up," Dr. Ham asserted in commenting on the situation at the college.

"I get a great many letters of support from a great many influential members of the alumnae. Perhaps the board can speak better.

"So far, at least, the controversy has not had a great deal to do with the matter education.

"So far as I can see, and I have much evidence, it is far from being representative of any considerable number of the alumnae."

Dr. Ham formerly was associate professor of English at Yale.

Women's City Club To Hear MacKenzie

William A. MacKenzie, secretary-general of the Save the Children International Union at Geneva, will deliver an address before the Women's City Club at 40 Beacon Street, Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock.

Mr. MacKenzie will be in the United States for several weeks, coming here to attend the fifth anniversary meeting of the Save the Children Fund of America, Inc., in New York, the American unit of the International Union. During his stay he plans to confer with several other groups interested in the national and international aspects of child welfare.

USED CAR SPECIALS

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Women's Activities
4 Wednesday and Friday Pages

Fashions Go Scotch for the Coronation Season

Fashions—Foods
4 Wednesday and Friday Pages

Kilts, Tartans And Tweeds

Thus Paris Designers Make Bow to England's Queen

By Elena Foster
Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

It is never quite safe to predict the trend of the fashions, but, unless all signs fail, we are going "Scotch" in our spring costumes. This is generally accepted as a tribute to the gracious lady "from the land of the moors and heather" who is soon to be crowned Queen of England. I am inclined to believe, however, that it all began long before there was any thought of the Duke and Duchess of York ascending the throne, in fact, as long ago as last winter when the royal couple were guests at a dinner given by the Scottish residents of Paris. On this occasion, the Duke wore a kilt (and very smart he looked in it!) and the Duchess had a sash of the royal Stuart tartan draped across the shoulder of her plain, white satin frock.

Shortly after this, kilted skirts of gay Scotch plaids made their appearance in several of the dressmaking houses and it is whispered that the Scotch tartans will have a prominent place in the spring collections, not only in the form of kilted skirts but used for frocks, sports coats, trimmings, scarves and gloves. One enterprising milliner has already launched a "Glengarry Bonnet" of Scotch plaided straw.

Silk manufacturers are showing lovely new taffetas and crepes in tartan designs and from the Viyella looms come dozens of authentic Scotch plaid patterns in the soft woolen material which is becoming so popular for the spring and summer frock. Old-fashioned Scotch ginghams are ready for beach and country wear.

Boleros loom large on the fashion horizon. These have proved so practical that it will not be surprising if they replace, to a certain extent, the longer jacket for the spring tailored suit. Long-sleeved boleros of the same material worn with evening gowns transform them into frocks for afternoon parties, without looking like "makeshifts." Lace is the most satisfactory material for this type of costume. Boleros are also taking the place of the more mannish type of jacket for the semi-evening, or what is technically known as "the cock-tail costume." Paquin has a smart model in stiff, black lace with a wide band of black silk jersey around the edge of the skirt and a long-sleeved bolero of the jersey.

Black velvet boleros are worn with frocks of plain or printed satin or crepe and those of sparkling gold or silver sequins are smart with black or dark-colored frocks and are very practical for the theater or restaurant. Boleros of Beauvais or petit point embroidery in small, bright-colored designs are a novelty which has led the clever French needlewoman to put aside her knitting-needles in favor of the embroidery frame.

And, by the by, all sorts of embroidery are used on both day and evening gowns. Bands of bright-colored bead embroidery adorn the edge of skirts and outline the neck and wrists of plain, dark frocks and a nosegay of beaded flowers, in their natural colors, is a favorite decoration at the front or side of either the day or evening bodice. These bead embroideries often have a foundation of gold or silver which adds to their glitter.

Lucile Paray is using little, round nickel buttons in bands or arranged in scroll designs, to trim frocks of dark-colored material. There is a black woolen frock which has two rows of these little buttons, extending down the outside of the long, tight sleeve and the same decoration edges the round neck and forms the narrow belt. A tailored suit by the same designer has a scroll design in two sizes of the nickel buttons on the back of the jacket and at the corners at the front, and bands of the buttons serve to trim the white satin blouse which accompanies the suit.

Worsted embroidery is also in vogue and the edges of jackets and skirts are often buttonhole stitched with colored worsteds. The other day I saw a smart, black, tailored frock which had a double row of buttonhole stitching in black and white worsteds at the edge of the skirt and at the neck and wrists, and a big, white gardenia was embroidered, also in worsted, at one side of the waist.

The French love a bit of decoration at the edge of the skirt, and those in woolen materials are often cut in tiny scallops or in fine sawtooth points, and in the case of the tailored suit, the jacket is edged in the same way.

The smart Frenchwoman has definitely adopted what we, in America, call "the hostess gown," for all home entertainments save the most formal affairs. The favorite model is a long, plain, long-sleeved coat, buttoned from neck to just below the waistline and opening down the front over a plain satin slip. One of these in black and white taffeta with tiny crystal buttons and a petticoat of shimmering black satin is particularly smart.

Madam Hélène Yrande, who specializes in this type of costume, has several charming new models of these "robes d' interieures," which consist of a long coat of dark-colored satin opening over a negligée of pleated georgette. One which I like particularly has a long coat sweeping out at the back, of dark, plum-colored satin, fitted in at the waist and fastened at the neck and waist with an amethyst clasp. The bell-sleeves are lined with pale orchid and the frock is of the same pale mauve georgette. Another model has a fitted coat of mauve brocade, with very full skirt and elbow sleeves, very Louis XVI, with an underdress of turquoise blue georgette; and still another is a long, tailored frock of yellowish-green satin, buttoned all the way up the front and with long, tight sleeves and round, patch pockets, with a wisp of pale pink chiffon knotted about the neck. Glamorous costumes, these, which some one has described as "sophisticated tea-gowns."

The windows of the Paris shops glitter with barbaric ornaments in brass or nickel. Necklaces, bracelets and brooches in flat, cut-out designs of leaves or flowers with often a belt and sometimes a pair of gloves with the same metal designs on the gauntlets. One shop in the Faubourg St. Honoré is showing a really charming necklace of tiny nickel shells with belt buckle, earrings and bracelets to match. And the same shop has one of the loveliest belts imaginable—of black suede with a big buckle of crystal grapes with spreading leaves of sparkling rhinestones.

Madam Alix uses round collars of brass or nickel on dark woolen frocks, and collars of bright-colored leather, with belt, buttons and gloves to match, serve to brighten a dark tailored suit.

Luigi Diaz, Paris; Kollar, Paris

Left—Low-Crowned Sailor Hat of Rough, Shiny, Black Straw With Two Stripped Quills Thrust Through the Crown. From Molyneux. Center—Three Warm Costumes for Chilly Spring Days. The Member of the Trio on the Left Is Wearing a Brown Coat and Skirt With a Beige and Brown Checked Waistcoat. Her Companion in the Center Has Chosen a Cape Jacket of Brown, Yellow and Blue Scotch Plaid to Wear With a Gray Skirt and Yellow Blouse. The Third Member of the Group Sports a Three-Quarter Length Coat and Skirt of Plain Green Tweed With a Blouse of Checked Green and Beige Wool. Costumes From Henry Creed. Hats by Rose Valois. Right—Frock of Woolen Crepe in Patou's Favorite Smoke-Gray. The Straight Neckline, Two Large Crocheted Buttons, Full Sleeves and Wrap-Around Belt Are Interesting Points. This Dress Was Designed by Jean Patou

Stenography Still Youth's Job?

Low Wages Give Preference to Inexperienced Worker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Out of the crucible of women in business have come some observations which Miss Gwynne Ross of the Vocational Service Bureau passed along to the recent secretarial conference at the American Women's Association in New York. Among them is a gentle hint to women who have attained lofty and important positions in business not to take it so hard, but to be a little more genial with employees. It seems that vocational service bureaus get a lot of girls registering for jobs who mention an aversion to working for a woman boss. These girls say the women they have encountered who have got to the top have a tendency to martinet out of all proportion, and that they'd just rather not work for them. Indeed, there are three firms where women in charge of departments are so hard to work for that the more understanding agencies don't charge any fee for sending girls there.

The Social Security legislation doesn't seem to have made any appreciable change yet in the number of girls over 30 who can get jobs. It may later. The tradition is still pretty fixed that stenography and secretaryship are strictly youth's jobs. This seems to be partly due to the idea that men evidently have a reluctance to offer a woman of mature years $18 a week—which they can offer a youngster for secretarial work without embarrassment. Also, there seems to be an idea in some quarters that, if a woman is capable, she will have ascended to a higher rung in the vocational ladder by the time she is 30 or thereabouts than the mere taking of letters to dictation.

Older Women Talk Too Much?

It is Miss Ross' idea that the girl who has the best chance to get the job today doesn't talk very much when she goes out to be interviewed by the prospective employer. She subdues her desire to explain too much in detail what she can do, answers the questions put to her on the theory that the employer knows what he wants to know and can ask about it, and that what he doesn't ask about he doesn't want to know. She thinks maybe garrulity has contributed to the rejection of many women of more mature years, seeking jobs. In their anxiety to make it clear that the years haven't impaired their capabilities but, on the contrary, have added to them—they have succeeded in giving an impression of gabbiness which has caused the men to shrink and retire behind the noncommital "Thanks, I guess she isn't the type."

"The type" as Miss Ross sees her is a girl of personality and appealing appearance, who wears simple, dark clothes, leaves white gloves for evening or Saturday afternoons, wears small hats and very little make-up. She wears good looking shoes but they have medium heels—not spikes, and not "flatties." She says what she can do, in as simple, unostentatious words as she can find; she tries to make it clear that she knows something about the rudiments of the business or profession but not all about it, and that she is skilled, quiet, diligent and self-effacing.

Looking Ahead

Miss Ross would like to see girls who want to find jobs do more reading about the kind of jobs people hire girls to do. There are books in the library with which they should familiarize themselves and then there is the look ahead. A girl who is a secretary today may very well be something higher up the scale tomorrow, if she looks ahead and prepares herself for the day when she will be 30 and she can go on—if she is ready for it—to a job for which the fledglings would be considered too young.

JANET MABIE

Saving the Furniture

Do your pets insist on sleeping in the wrong places—on your best cushion or your new bedspread? Then don't bother to punish them, just sprinkle toilet water or cologne under the spread—just a little along the middle of the bed—or for a pillow use sachet powder. We find that pets choose to go elsewhere.

(Mrs.) M. T. B., New York

Interspun With Cotton

New York

Dear Editor:

May I call your attention to a misstatement in your Paris Fashion story printed in Wednesday's paper, Jan. 13? Miss Foster states that "Viyella" is an all-wool material. This statement is incorrect.

"Viyella" is the trade name of a fabric made in England of interspun lamb's wool and fine Egyptian cotton. It is guaranteed washable and it does not shrink. The fine quality of the wool used in this cloth which is always blended from the fleeces produced during a period of three years, together with the interspinning in the yarn with the long staple cotton produces the nice texture and splendid appearance.

Schiaparelli, the famous Italian dressmaker in Paris, is using this cloth in her collection in a heavier weight. It is available in a wide variety of colors in checks, plaids, stripes and tartans. Children's dresses, women's sport dresses, riding shirts and sport suits are all ideal garments in this cloth.

(Miss) B. G. C.

GARDENING

Cineraria for California Gardens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles, Calif.

The cineraria, increasingly popular each season, as flower-lovers become acquainted with it, has all the charm of a wild aster blooming in California gardens in late winter or early spring. Cineraria really refers, however, to the foliage as it means "ash gray."

There are a number of ways of growing these flowers for early blooming. Probably planting in pots or lath-houses is most successful. Cinerarias may be grown from seeds. They are considered biennials in some climates, and annuals in others. They may also be propagated from cuttings, or the roots divided like ferns or chrysanthemums, when they become too large and crowd the pot or flower bed.

Grown by either method they are very showy—especially as they brighten shady sheltered corners, where they thrive best. Seeds for early spring blooming should be planted in May or June, up to September in fact, for the next spring. A good method is to fill a seed pan or box with a mixture of good loam, leaf mold and sand, carefully screened or sifted first. Transplant the seedlings from two sizes of pots, if need be, until ready to set in a bed. Single varieties of cineraria can, like chrysanthemums, be raised from seed. But after a season or two this seed deteriorates, and new seeds or plants are necessary.

There are about 25 cineraria that hail from South Africa—though some of the best seed at present is said to come from European growers. The African cineraria has been much modified by florists' cultivation, and "some blended by varieties from the Canary Islands." A true yellow-flowered South African cineraria is not so frequently seen as white, pink, blue, purple and red ones. Many lovely ones show two-color contrast on their daisy-like petals that contrast effectively with the dark brown centers. The showiness of the cineraria consists of the round mass that develops with hundreds of blossoms on one plant. Some, of course, like the dwarf varieties have considerably less. Others are semi-dwarfs and some form pyramids two or three feet high laden with the star-shaped flowers. The last type are called "stellata."

For variety plant old rose, scarlet, azure blue and royal blue. There is no more vivid blue "daisy" than the cineraria, and a combination of blues make an artistic bed or border. Scarlet, rose and pinks can be effectively used in one bed if white ones are judiciously sprinkled through them.

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

Not 'I' and 'My,' But 'We,' 'Our'

Adventures in Home Making

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

They began their wedded life, this pair, with a motto to which both subscribed. "We are never going to say 'I' or 'my,'" they said, "but always 'we' and 'our.'" The mental attitude thus implied resulted in genuine co-operation. From the start, they planned things and purchased things together. They either agreed, or agreed to disagree, but abstained even in trifles from acting on individual initiative where their partnership was concerned.

This decision went far toward making a happy home for the two immediately concerned and, incidentally, for many others. How far-reaching are the rays of contentment and quiet happiness shining out on the community from a real home! People who have the privilege of making homes do not always realize this.

On two occasions, with a 15-year interval, I stayed with these friends, and each time experienced the same delicious sense of being welcomed, being rested, being revived—in short, of being at home in its best and highest sense. This was due, of course, to the harmonious mental atmosphere of unselfishness, kindliness, geniality, sincere hospitality; and these qualities of thought were externalized in appointments and furnishings of genuine usefulness and comfort as well as beauty.

It was just an ordinary three-story, semi-detached house, with nothing remarkable about it, and when I would describe its interior I recall nothing especially meriting description. The bridal home was very simply furnished, for the young couple were not rich. There was even a little sparseness evident, but it was a promising sparseness like that of the garden in spring. There were few ornaments but these few were well chosen and well placed, reminding one of the Japanese plan of placing on view a single beautiful object at a time, so that the eye can delight itself undistracted.

But even in this very new abode, there was no painfully evident newness, nothing that warned one away or seemed to say "Be careful." Everything was so comfortable. Everything welcomed one so. Everything looked as though meant to be lived with, meant to be used. And instead of looking better than it was, as sometimes happens, everything surprised you by turning out to be better than it looked. The roomy davenport, for instance, with its plain design and green denim upholstery, did not challenge admiration until you sank down, down, in its billowy cushions. Then you at once conceived a respect for it. Characteristically, the homemakers had spent all they could afford on springs and stuffing, considering these things basic and essential, whereas the denim covering could be replaced by a more expensive fabric whenever they chose. All the furniture was solid mahogany or walnut or whatever it might be. There was a very modest display of silver on their table, but it was genuine silver.

Not only did everything in this house look as if meant to be used and lived with, but it actually was used and lived with. No space anywhere was given over to museum pieces. At the beginning the bride had gone on record as saying that she did not expect to meet anyone for whose opinion she cared more than for that of her husband, so for his benefit she set her solid silver and best linen on the table every day. On my second visit, I found that she had adhered to this principle in all departments of her home, though there were two robust lads breezing through the house.

This seemed and still seems to me very wise philosophy. You never fear embarrassing this housewife by dropping in unexpectedly. Everything in the house was always at its best. There was no sparseness visible anywhere, that second visit, no empty corners. Simplicity, sincerity, substantiality, continued to be expressed everywhere. They had many true friends who delighted to visit them. (Let it be remembered that all the friends were "our" friends.) They had prospered. They were happy. Was it because of the motto?

B. C.

Attractive Neckwear Made of Handkerchiefs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Handkerchiefs have been considered a smart accessory for many a costume, tucked into a pocket, on either skirt or blouse of the tailored or semi-tailored type of dress. And now the delightful possibilities of handkerchiefs for neckwear are being discovered by clever and smart dressers!

For example, crepe de chine handkerchiefs in plain colors with contrasting hems are easily converted into diagonal-shaped scarfs for shirtwaist frocks. And the hanky does not even have to be cut or sewed. Simply by folding the handkerchief so that one corner comes a little below the other corner, a double triangular scarf is achieved, that can be pinned at the neckline, to give a bit of color to one's costume.

We recently took all the handkerchiefs out of our handkerchief case and experimented with various effects. To our delight, we found that besides tailored effects we could have some fluffy ruffles or dressy styles for afternoon frocks, using those choice handkerchiefs that are kept for "show" rather than "blow."

A white georgette handkerchief with a deep border of heavy ecru lace made a beautiful jabot for a black silk dress. By taking the handkerchief at the center of the silk square and letting all four corners fall loosely, a soft cascaded effect was possible. The handkerchief was held securely by a bar pin. We notice that shops are now selling kerchief pins for this especial purpose, many of them in monogram style.

If one's new print jacket-frock needs a bit of white, one has only to choose a sheer linen hanky with a pretty border and presto, a bow for the neck of the dress is ready. Taking a square handkerchief, one can lay in small pleats parallel to two edges of the square and then twist a few threads of fine white thread to hold this bow in place. A pin will then conceal where the bow is "tied" and this new bit of neckwear is ready to fasten at the desired angle on one's frock.

Another smart effect is gained by using a handkerchief that has a handsome monogram upon it. However the bow is arranged, the monogram should be plainly shown. For this purpose, a bow may be fashioned by pulling out two corners to make the ends, tucking the other two corners underneath where the knot is usually tied.

The embroidery that decorates some handkerchiefs deserves special prominence in handkerchief neckwear. We pulled out of our case a colorful crepe de chine handkerchief that had a center of persimmon hue and a wee border of white with embroidered motifs on one corner, done in white and blue. Folded like a triangular scarf, this handkerchief made a chukker for a white sports dress, with the bit of embroidery placed exactly in the center, showing beneath the shirtwaist style of collar. Used on a white dress with no collar it was prettier as a bow, the embroidered motif on one end.

So, whether one wants a bit of color, or a dash of white, for neckline trim, handkerchiefs are most accommodating as to hues, while in design and pattern, they offer many interesting variations.

The Lowly Spinach Steps Out

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I am inclined to think that the family would enjoy spinach much more if it were not always served in the same old way. Since I have inaugurated a system of spinach surprises, serving spinach in new disguises, the family has made no more remarks belittling this useful vegetable. Won't you try my recipes?

Spinach Salad

This is a colorful salad which appeals to the eye. Most housewives agree with me that color appeal is important to our appetites.

Pour
½ cup cold water in a bowl and sprinkle
1 tablespoon gelatin on top of the water. Add
½ cup hot water and stir until dissolved. Add
1 tablespoon lemon juice,
½ teaspoon salt, and
¾ cup chopped cooked spinach.

Cool. Rinse a salad mold in cold water and line with
3 hard cooked eggs which have been cut in slices. Turn in the spinach mixture when it begins to thicken. Chill and when firm, unmold.

Spinach Loaf

Mix in the order given the following ingredients:
1 cup cooked rice
1 cup celery and leaves chopped
½ pound pork sausage
1 teaspoon salt, and pepper to taste
2 cups spinach, chopped
1 medium onion, diced
1 egg beaten.

Form into a loaf, and place in greased casserole and cover with grated cheese. Bake.

Spinach Sandwiches

Spinach sandwiches may be sent for school lunches, and will be enjoyed, too! Try these:

Cut into shreds
3 cups uncooked spinach. Add
¼ cup chopped green onion
½ cup diced celery, and
2 hard cooked chopped eggs. Moisten with salad dressing, to a spreading consistency. Season.

White or graham bread may be used.

E. R.

Sugared Coconut

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sugared coconut strips are a welcome addition to any candy box. Choose a medium sized fresh coconut (you can hear the milk if you shake a fresh one). Place in a moderate oven for about five minutes, or until the shell is cracked. Remove from oven, break in pieces and pry off the hard shell. Peel off the brown skin, and slice into thin slices.

Bring to a boil
1 cup brown, or white sugar
½ cup coconut milk, or water. Add
Sliced coconut. Simmer over a low fire, stirring often, until the coconut becomes clear looking (about ten minutes).
Take off fire, add
1 teaspoon vanilla. Stir until it sugars, and place on wax paper.

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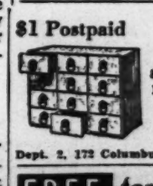
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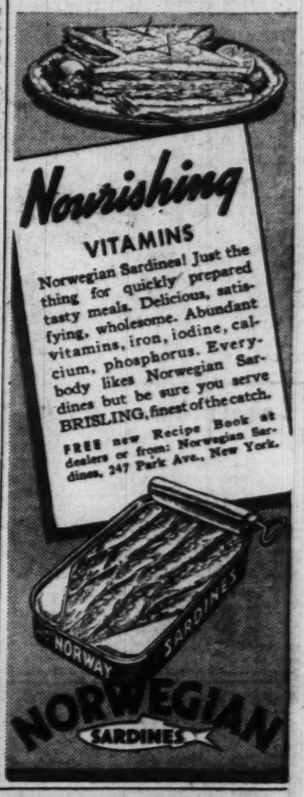
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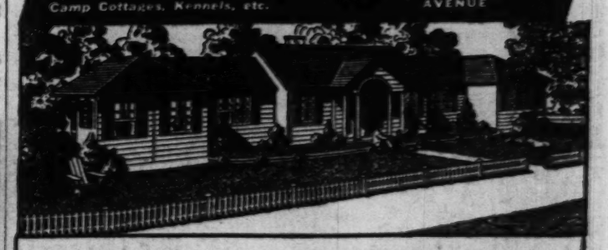
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Business and Industry

Gold Bonds Steadily Lose Standing in Courts of the World

Commerce and Finance

Governments Held Responsible For Slumps by Cassel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Governments and central banks could prevent slumps. This view is expressed by Prof. Gustav Cassel in a highly informative article in the current issue of the Skandinaviska Kreditaktiebolaget, a leading Oslo financial publication.

Professor Cassel holds that but for the policy of deflation long pursued by governments and central banks, the great slump out of which the world is only now painfully emerging might have been to a large extent avoided. He thinks also that depression may recur unless this fact be recognized. His reason is that public opinion will have to assert itself if governments and central banks are to be successfully constrained to do better in future.

He points out that although trade has much improved, it might quite easily be again upset. He says also that it is the more necessary to realize how matters stand since in the past the causes of the slump have been very generally misunderstood.

Governments to Blame

The real causes, he goes on to argue, were in large measure "events and interferences for which the governments and central banks, but not private business men, are responsible." Proceeding to analyze further, he says, "Everybody is agreed that the sharp fall of prices is a fundamental feature in the crisis and must be assigned a central position in any attempt to explain it.

"The necessary conclusion ought to be that the rise in the value of gold relatively to goods must be placed in the very center of any analysis of the crisis. But such a conclusion people simply refuse to draw. During the whole of the lengthy crisis they have done their utmost to bar such an explanation which might serve as a basis for a consistent view of the causal connection, but which of course would also put the blame on certain authorities which powerful interests desire to relieve from any responsibility."

Professor Cassel goes on to say that a general fall in prices means a rise in the value of gold. This rise, he says, associates with the policy of "reparations" adopted by the victorious powers after the World War. "The countries which demanded reparations," he continues, "insisted on payment in gold and refused to receive goods. We are thus undoubtedly well warranted in placing reparations policy in the forefront among factors which originally led to the disastrous accumulation of gold. While the world was still under the ban of reparations policy, any mention of this causal connection at official discussions or in official enquiries was tabooed; even to this very day strenuous efforts are being made to get it relegated into the background.

Hits Gold Accumulation

"When the crisis had once broken out, people thought, in accordance with the old recipe, that the gold currencies could best be safeguarded by accumulating as large gold reserves as possible in the vaults of the central banks. . . . The inevitable result was a substantial increase in the value of gold and thus a fall in commodity prices. When the gold standard was adhered to there was no escape from deflation. This deflation, however, proved to be more and more ruinous the further it proceeded . . . the crisis was from the outset and throughout essentially a crisis of deflation."

Professor Cassel goes on to mention the failure of agriculture to adjust itself to the market, and the existence of heavy indebtedness as having added to the disturbance. But he says the effect of these factors was greatly intensified by the price decline, and it was impossible to cope with them until this fall had been stopped.

The abandonment of gold parity by one country after another, Professor Cassel then shows, produced some relief. But he thinks gold countries might have done without it if they had been willing to sell out their superfluous gold reserves. But they were not. "In dogmatic blindness," he says, "they preferred to go in the opposite direction and continue to accumulate gold. They were thus driven into a continued deflation right up to the social breaking point."

His view now is that "a return to a gold standard should be out of the question, unless satisfactory guarantees can be secured against the repetition of a tendency toward an accumulation of gold which by raising the value of gold, is bound to ruin the entire monetary system."

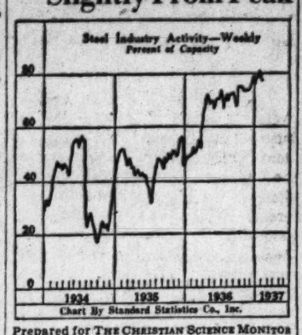
Stable Money System Needed

Unemployment, he shows, was a direct consequence of monetary deflation. Enterprise was paralyzed. Governments were driven to tariffs and other injurious interference with trade. "All efforts to devise some means of putting a stop to this vicious circle," Professor Cassel says, "were quite in vain, so long as people failed to understand that they must go back to the fundamental cause and seek a remedy in a stabilization of the monetary system; the term stabilization being conceived in its only rational sense of a certain constancy in the internal price levels of the various countries and a relative stability of the exchange rates based on that constancy."

Professor Cassel defines "the relative purchasing power of the currencies as the fundamental basis for the fixing of exchange rates." He also says there is a fallacy in the argument often heard to the effect that the present large production of gold will free the world of any concern about a possible shortage of that metal. This is because if this factor be depended upon there will either be too much gold in circulation or too little. If there were too much then inflation would occur. If too little then deflation with all its ill consequences would be repeated.

Professor Cassel concludes that "what people call a return to a gold standard is impossible, unless the leaders of the monetary policy completely abandon the principles of the gold standard and manage to regulate the value of gold in conformity with an independent and well-planned stabilization of the monetary unit."

Steel Activity Off Slightly From Peak



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Steel activity has tapered off a bit from recent highs, but comparisons with January of the past three years will still be highly favorable.

Du Pont 1936 Net $7.56 on Common; $5.04 Share in '35

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del.—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company reports earnings for the year 1936 of $83,557,740, or $7.56 a share on 11,049,470 shares of common, according to the annual report. This compares with earnings of $55,676,881 or $5.04 a share in 1935.

The report covers equity in undivided profits or losses of controlled companies not wholly owned.

The income account shows net income of $89,884,449, equal to 13.7 times the debenture stock dividend for the year.

The net income of $89,884,449 for 1936 after provision for federal taxes on income, and interest on bonds, compares with $62,085,410 for 1935.

Income Increases

Income from operations was $52,965,490, as compared with $40,716,924 in 1935. Income from investments was $48,750,709 which includes $4,746,320 income from marketable securities, investment in controlled companies not wholly owned, and miscellaneous investments, and $44,004,389 from investment in General Motors Corporation common stock.

In 1935, income from investments was $31,133,882, which included $8,636,162 income from marketable securities, investment in controlled companies not wholly owned, and miscellaneous investments, and $22,497,720 from investment in General Motors Corporation common stock.

The volume of business of the company and its wholly owned subsidiary companies amounted to approximately $260,300,000 for the year 1936, an increase of about 18 per cent over 1935. Each quarter contributed to this increase, the figures being: First quarter, 11 per cent; second quarter, 23 per cent; third quarter, 14 per cent; and fourth quarter, 23 per cent. Increas in physical volume of sales accounted for the entire increase in dollar volume. Such changes as were made in prices of individual products had the effect of reducing slightly the average selling price of the company's products.

Assets $155,229,948

Total current assets are $155,229,948, and total current liabilities are $32,307,468, making a ratio of current assets to current liabilities of 4.8 to one. The current assets include $65,844,573 in cash; $9,970,783 in marketable securities on basis of cost (market value on Dec. 31, 1936, $9,970,783); $26,036,926, accounts and notes receivable, trade (less reserve for doubtful accounts and notes, cash discounts, etc., $1,330,190); $50,547,571, inventories at or below cost, and $2,830,095, miscellaneous accounts receivable, advances, etc.

Total assets are $721,230,126, in which is included $176,000,000, representing the company's permanent investment in 10,000,000 shares of General Motors Corporation common stock which has been revalued at $17.60 a share, which closely corresponds to its net asset value as shown by the balance sheet of General Motors Corporation at Dec. 31, 1935.

The company's surplus at the end of the year was $226,236,595.

Wages Increase

In 1929, the total payments in wages and salaries to the entire body of workers was approximately $72,000,000; while for the month of December, 1936, this total was at the rate of approximately $94,000,000 yearly, or a gain of about 30 per cent.

At the end of the year there were approximately 53,000 employees on the rolls of the company and its controlled companies. This number represents an increase in employment of about 15 per cent since the end of 1935, and an increase of about 93 per cent since the low point of employment in 1932, at which time approximately 27,400 were employed.

Total wages and salaries paid in 1936 by the company and its controlled companies amounted to approximately $81,766,000, representing an increase of about 17 per cent over the total wages and salaries paid in 1935. These figures include wages and salaries of employees engaged both in operations and in construction.

British Ruling Aids Relegation Of Gold Clause to Scrap Heap

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Recent decision of the British House of Lords regarding the gold clause in the United Kingdom 5½ per cent bonds, which were issued during the war and matured on the first of this month, was somewhat overshadowed in the international news by the stories and conjectures about the stabilization palavers at Washington.

The final, full decision of the British Court, from which there is no appeal, has not been made public, the court having released its conclusions in advance on account of the early impending date at which the bonds were to be paid off. The importance of the decision, however, was indicated by the consequent action of the bonds. They dropped precipitately from 126 to 100.

The decision is probably one of the last of importance in a long series which, since the depression began, have gradually relegated the so-called gold clause to the scrap heap. Since the war virtually every leading commercial country, as an aftermath of devaluing its currency, has correspondingly devalued the domestic bond obligations owed by its citizens to each other. In the last two years, however, a number of decisions have also wiped out the gold bond in international credit along with the general debacle in golden promises.

Follows United States Court

The British 5½ per cent dollar loan of 1937 was originally issued to the total of $143,000,000 to fund some of Britain's early war debts. It carried, like other foreign bonds sold here, the customary promise to pay "in gold coin of the United States of the standard of weight and fineness on February 1, 1917, "which was the same as that in effect from 1837 to 1933.

Of course this would have made the bond worth today about 169 per cent of par and called for a corresponding increase in interest payments after the dollar went democratic in 1933. The British Government, however, following the reasoning of the majority of the United States Supreme Court, paid the interest only in the same number of dollars as before. It did, however, make a highly advantageous offer of exchange into sterling and most of the bonds were converted. A minority held out and entered suit in the British courts. Meantime the bonds were stricken from listing on the New York Stock Exchange in accordance with the rulings of the Securities and Exchange Commission for registration, with which the British Government did not comply.

A lower British court held for the crown, on the ground that payment in gold in the United States had become illegal and there was no obligation to pay an equivalent amount in paper. On appeal last summer, the Court of Appeal ruled in November that British law prevailed, and payment should be made at $1.69 per dollar. The bonds then rose smartly. Last month the House of Lords, represented by five judges sitting as the highest court in the country, restored the lower court ruling. Against the consequent loss, many holders had protected themselves by insurance at Lloyds.

Though used here as early as the Civil War, when irredeemable greenbacks were legal tender, the so-called gold clause came into general vogue in the United States in the eighteen-nineties, chiefly as a hedge against bimetallist agitation, which would have put the dollar on a cheaper silver standard. The clause usually called for payment of a definite number of unclipped and undebased gold coins. Some of the cagier but less frequently used clauses called for such payment "or its equivalent" while others went to various lengths to indicate clearly that a certain amount of gold, or a market equivalent thereof, was promised.

The Gold Clause Hedge

A case has recently come before a federal court in Kansas City involving an 1890 lease requiring a realty company to pay a quarterly rental of 139,320 grains of pure gold, or its money equivalent at current gold prices. Perhaps the fullest possible expression of the gold-clause hedge is involved in the case of the Holyoke Water Power Company versus the American Writing Paper Company, recently argued before the United States Supreme Court. The paper company agreed in contracts signed between 1881 and 1897 to pay annually "a quantity of gold which shall be equal in amount to 1500 dollars of the gold coin of the United States to the standard of weight and fineness of the coinage (as of 1894) or the equivalent of this commodity in United States currency."

The first post-war test of gold clauses came in the international field when French holders of foreign obligations to pay in francs insisted on getting gold francs, worth five times as much as the Poincare or depreciated 1928-1936 franc. French courts upheld this position, which was further supported by an International Tribunal, in the case of Jugoslav and Brazilian bonds payable in francs. In the case of domestic franc bonds and mortgages, however, owed by Frenchmen to Frenchmen, the French courts permitted payments in Poincare francs.

When England went off gold in September, 1931, the gold clause presented no political problem because Englishmen had not mistrusted the pound as Americans had the dollar. There had been no free silver party in England since the eighteenth century, and the price of £4 17s. 10d. per ounce of gold had prevailed in peacetime since Isaac Newton originally suggested it.

However, an accident of finance placed the British courts on the spot in 1933. The Belgian Societe Intercommunale Belge d'Electricite, more easily called SIBE, had started in the nineteen-twenties to float a bond issue i . New York. The deal fell through and the bonds were taken to England and sold. By chance some of the legal work, done in New York, was kept in the indenture, including the gold clause. When Britain devalued, SIBE tried to pay in paper. The House of Lords decided, as the French courts and the Hague tribunal had decided, that gold was money, and money, gold. Paper would not do. After all, Belgium was still on the gold standard. It cost no more to pay in gold or its equivalent than the company had expected to pay anyway. And there was a free gold market in London.

French Abandon Position

After the United States slipped from the gold standard, the French authorities maintained consistency, even at French cost, in their attitude toward gold clauses. French Government and private debts, payable in dollars and carrying the gold clause, continued to be serviced in this country in terms of gold Poincare francs, i. e. in the old gold value of the dollar, 169 per cent of the new parity.

When France went off the gold standard last fall, however, this position was in part abandoned. French Government 7 per cent bonds, are still being paid in paper francs at the rate of 25.52 to the dollar. This is the old pre-depression rate for the Poincare franc into the old-fashioned American dollar. However, francs have tumbled about 30 per cent. Hence service in these bonds, instead of being at $1.69 on the present $1 are being serviced at about $1.18. This is the degree to which the American dollar has been marked down further than the French franc since the bonds were issued.

On the other hand a small issue of the City of Soissons outstanding in this country was paid off at the old gold rate, i. e. $1.69 to the dollar, on Nov. 14 last. When news of this came from Paris on Nov. 9 the bonds, of which only $5,806,000 were outstanding, spurted up 35⅞ points to 163. Except for a small maturity of $2,110,000 French Republic 5½s due next April there are no French maturities here for some years to come.

A number of domestic cases involving the gold clause remain to be decided. The resolution of Congress on June 5, 1933, declared gold contracts to be "against public policy." In February, 1935, the Supreme Court in the B. & O. case said "We are of the opinion that the gold clauses now before us were not contracts for payment in gold coin as a commodity, or in bullion, but were contracts for the payment of money." The Kansas City case cited above, calling for grains of gold, and the American Writing Paper Company case, argued before the Supreme Court in December, may produce a different decision.

In the case of the gold clause in government bonds, the Court found that Congress had no right to default, but that holders had proved no damage. The British-American Tobacco Company is now claiming that when about 300,000 ounces of gold were taken from it in New York in 1933 at $20.67 per ounce it lost a hedge against later tobacco prices and had to show a loss of about £600,000 in December on its books which are kept in sterling.

42 Suits Pending

There are 42 suits in the Court of Claims against the Government due to withdrawal of gold and devaluation of the dollar, though strictly these are not gold-clause suits. The Treasury in the fall of 1935 offered to redeem at par and interest, up to Jan. 1, 1936, about $8,424,000,000 of outstanding issues, bearing the gold clause which Congress in 1910 had required it to place on all its offerings, but the bonds were selling above par and there were practically no acceptances of the offer.

In May, 1933, after all gold had been called in, an issue of Treasury certificates was offered bearing the usual gold clause, which Congress had not yet instructed the Treasury to remove. This writer, then the author of a daily market letter in the Street, commented that the clause violated the Truth-in-Securities bill (now the Securities Act of 1933) then pending, but his employers, overfearful of reprisals, cut out the sentence.

Such sardonic remarks have been rife in the Street, however, since 1933 over the government's handling of the gold clause. But it remains to be explained why bankers and investors have for so many decades put their trust in these politically fragile clauses. Adam Smith pointed out in his "Wealth of Nations" that the rents due to the English universities, contracted in the late middle ages in sterling, had shrunk substantially in value while rents made payable in wheat had, through the centuries, maintained their purchasing power intact. There have not been two successive geneations in all American history when payment in gold could really be trusted. History seems to indicate that creditor insistence that debtors make their promises golden is something like making debts payable in nuts in a forest infested by squirrels.

Picture Theater Gains in Russia Lead the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—There was an increase of 8150 motion picture theaters throughout the world in 1936, according to a world survey by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commecre. The data shows that on Jan. 1, 1937, there were 95,379 such theaters as compared with 87,229 on Jan. 1, 1936. It is pointed out by Nathan D. Golden, chief of the motion picture section of the bureau, that over half this increase was accounted for by the gain of 4299 theaters in Soviet Russia.

Of the 95,379 theaters in operation, 55,563 were wired for sound on Jan. 1, 1937, as compared with 51,697 on Jan. 1, 1936, or an increase of 3866 wired theaters for the year 1936. The greatest gain in theater openings occurred in the European market. On Jan. 1, 1936, there were a total of 60,050 theaters in Europe having 27,956 theaters wired for sound as against 66,876 theaters having 29,207 wired on Jan. 1, 1937. Of this 6826 theater increase in Europe, excluding Russia, other countries in that region account for 2527, either new or reopened theaters.

Latin America Has Gain

In Latin America during 1936 a total of 248 new or reopened theaters are accounted for, bringing the total number of theaters in that market to 5292, of which 4068 are wired for sound, which is an increase of 730 on January 1, 1937. The Far East shows but a slight increase of 59 theaters opened and a large increase of 675 theaters wired during the year 1936. There are at present approximately 5244 theaters of which 4387 are wired for sound in operation.

Markets comprising Africa and the Near East show very little increase in the number of new theaters opened but do report an increase of 130 theaters wired for sound during the year 1936. There are now a total of 676 theaters in this region of which 610 are wired for sound film, according to Mr. Golden.

Theater openings in Canada increased from 905 on January 1, 1936, to 1033 on January 1, 1937, with an even larger increase in theaters wired during the year 1936. Every theater in Canada is reported wired for sound, whereas a year ago but 833 were wired.

16,258 in United States

The "Film Board of Trade" reports for Jan. 1, 1937, show that 16,258 theaters, all wired, were in operation in the United States on that date, capable of seating 10,440,632 people at one time. This is an increase of 980 theaters during the year 1936.

Of the total reported theaters (18,818) in existence in the United States, 2560 are closed, of which 867 are theaters not equipped to show sound films and 1693 are sound theaters. Film Board of Trade figures indicate that there are in operation in the United States 36 theaters showing silent films.

In the above-mentioned theaters of the 83 countries surveyed throughout the world by Mr. Golden, the American motion picture was shown during 1936 to the etxent of 70 per cent of the screen time in all foreign markets. In a good majority of these markets the average is well above 80 per cent.

Baldwin 1938 Bonds Up 50 Points Today

By the Associated Press

New York, Feb. 5

Baldwin Locomotive 6 per cent stamped bonds of 1938, ex-warrants, soared around 50 points in the bond market in the New York Curb Exchange today.

This burst of strength, financial circles said, reflected approval of the Baldwin reorganization plan late yesterday by the U. S. District Court at Philadelphia.

The company had filed for recapitalization under section 77-B of the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

Excess Reserves Unchanged; Money In Circulation Up

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported the supply of idle bank funds available for credit expansion remained unchanged at $2,150,000,000 during the week ended Feb. 3.

The board last week ordered a 33⅓ per cent increase in the amount of reserves which must be held behind deposits. This eventually will "freeze" all but about $500,000,000 of idle bank funds, or "excess reserves."

Half of the increase will go into effect March 1 and half May 1. The higher requirements are designed to erect a barrier against a possibly injurious credit inflation.

Through most of January excess reserves increased steadily as money in circulation flowed back to the banks after the Christmas holiday.

A $30,000,000 outflow of money into circulation was recorded for the week ended Feb. 3, checking the rise in the credit supply. Money in circulation stood at $6,348,000,000—$606,000,000 over the same week last year.

Monetary gold stocks rose $19,000,000 to an $11,364,000,000 peak, but the increase did not affect excess reserves. Although gold imports ordinarily increase these reserves, the Treasury now is operating a "sterilization" program to prevent this.

The board's statement showed that the daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended Feb. 3 was $2,483,000,000, a decrease of $2,000,000 compared with the preceding week and of $9,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1936.

Pettengill Bill Is Seen Hurting Growth Of Inland Waterways

WASHINGTON (AP)—Major General T. Q. Ashburn, chairman of the Inland Waterways Corporation, said that millions spent by the Government to develop inland waterways would go for naught if a proposed change in the Interstate Commerce Act was made.

His statement was made at a hearing of the House Interstate Commerce committee on the Pettengill bill to modify the "long-and-short-haul" clause of the act. Under that clause railroads are prohibited from making lower rates for longer hauls than for shorter ones over the same route in the same direction.

"If this bill is passed," Mr. Ashburn said, "the railroads would cut rates and ruin the inland water lines—lines that are bringing reduced transportation rates to the Middle West."

Representative Pettengill (D-Ind.), author of the bill, asserted it was "unfair for the Government to go into business against its own citizens and make them pay taxes to help support that competition." Mr. Ashburn said he was ready to recommend that the government-owned barge lines be sold to private interests.

Bush Reorganization Plan Filed in Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A plan of reorganization for the Bush Terminal Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, the Bush Terminal Buildings Company, has been agreed upon by the most widely divergent interest in both companies after more than three years of disagreement and filed in the Federal court in Brooklyn.

An order setting March 10 as the date for a hearing on the plan was signed by Judge Inch. The petition accompanying the plan stated it was made jointly by the Bush Terminal Company, of which Irving T. Bush is president, and the committee of preferred stockholders of the Bush Terminal Buildings Company, of which Charles E. Bedford is chairman. Other members of the committee joining in the petition are Louis A. Keidel, Melbourne S. Moyer and Holt S. McKinney.

It is planned that the two companies continue for three years as separate organizations. The management of the Buildings Company will be controlled by the preferred stockholders of that company. The management of the Terminal Company will be controlled by its common stockholders. At the end of three years, it is contemplated that the business of the two companies will be combined.

Metropolitan Life Policies in Force Establish Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Metropolitan Life Insurance Company reports the largest total of life insurace in force at the end of 1936 ever recorded by a single company and was one fifth of the total for all the life insurers in the United States, according to a report by Frederick H. Ecker, chairman of the board and Leroy A. Lincoln, president, at a convention of the company's district managers at the Waldorf Astoria.

There was an increase of $1041,626,158 last year to $21,310,975,734 on a volume of business of $2,265,873,121. The company estimated that its insurance covered 42,990,980 policy-holders, including an approximate 28,400,000 under 1,808,476 group life policies.

Metropolitan Life's payments to policyholders and beneficiaries was more than $500,000,000 for the fifth successive year, the 1936 total being $511,143,806. Dividends earned in 1936 and payable in 1937 amounted to $101,581,144. Dividends earned in 1935 were $93,552,950.

There was an upturn in assets of $259,899,261 last year and on Dec. 31 -assets stood at $4,494,701,772, with unassigned funds or surplus at $278,424,668. Income for the year was $998,220,678, compared with $948,087,408 in 1935.

"In all its major aspects," Messrs. Ecker and Lincoln declared in a statement, "the year was the best in the company's history and fully reflected an improvement in general business conditions."

There was a drop in cancellations, while loans to policyholders rose from $495,958,049 to $507,110,890. Other assets inculded $2,286,147,389 of bonds, or more than half the total, mortgages $1,032,686,359 (22.9 per cent), real estate $360,286,431 (8 per cent), stocks $85,316,871 (19 per cent), of which all save $102,061 were preferred or guaranteed, and cash $84,868,768.

Brokers' Loans Off In Feb. 3 Week

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers, held by weekly reporting member banks in New York city, were reported yesterday by the Federal Reserve Board to have totaled $998,000,000 for the week ending Wednesday, a decrease of $18,000,000 for the week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $920,000,000.

Distribution for the week, with comparisons for the previous week were:

	This Week	Previous Week
In New York city	$924,000,000	$942,000,000
Outside N. Y. city	74,000,000	74,000,000

Your Income Tax

This is the tenth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the federal income tax.

Who Is the Head of a family

A taxpayer, though single, who supports and maintains in one household one or more individuals who are closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage, or by adoption and whose right to exercise family control and provide for these dependent individuals is based upon some moral or legal obligation, is the head of a family, and entitled to the same exemption allowed a married person—$2500. Also he may claim a $400 credit for each dependent. For example, a widower who supports in one household an aged mother and a daughter 17 years old is entitled to an exemption of $2500 as the head of a family plus a credit of $400 for each dependent, a total of $3300. The $400 credit, however, does not apply to the wife or husband of a taxpayer, though one may be totally dependent upon the other.

Several factors are involved in determining whether a person who files a return as the head of a family is to be thus classified. The element of either legal or financial dependency must exist. A taxpayer who supports in his home minor children over whom he exercises family control is classified as the head of a family, even though the children may have an income of their own sufficient for their maintenance. If he does not support them, by reason of their own income, but does exercise family control, he cannot be classified as the head of a family.

If an individual supported is an adult and there rests upon the taxpayer a moral or legal obligation to provide a home and care for such individual, the exemption as the head of a family is allowed, provided the individual is financially dependent. If the individual is not financially dependent, the exemption, even though the taxpayer maintains the common home and furnishes the chief support, does not apply.

For income-tax purposes there can be only one head of a family and the exemption cannot be divided. Not infrequently claims for the $2500 exemption are received from two or more members of a family.

It should be remembered that a single person, whether or not the head of a family, is required to file a return if his or her net income for 1936 was $1000 or more, regardless of whether the return is nontaxable by reason of the $2500 exemption.

Dividend Declarations

		Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Extra				
Homestake Mining	$2	M	Feb. 25	Feb. 20
Stand Oil of Calif	.5c		Mar. 15	Feb. 15
U S Play Card Co	25c		Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Increased				
Atlas Powder	75c		Mar. 10	Feb. 26
Phelps Dodge	35c		Mar. 10	Feb. 19
Resumed				
Quissett Mill	$1			Feb. 15
Accumulated				
Amer Woolen Co pf	$1		Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Canada Wire & Cable, Ltd. pf	$1.75		Mar. 20	Mar. 1
Central Ill P.S. $6 pf	$1		Mar. 15	Feb. 20
do 6% pf	$1		Mar. 15	Feb. 20
Regular				
Allentown Bethlehem G Co. 7% pf	87½c	Q	Feb. 10	Jan. 30
Amer Stores Co	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Baton Rouge Electric Co. $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Bristol-Myers Co	60c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Butler Bros pf	37½c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 13
Chicago Ry Equip. 7% pf	43¾c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Central Mass Light & Power Co	50c	Q	Feb. 26	Jan. 31
Cleveland & Pittsb'gh Ry Co, reg gtd	87½c	Q	June 1	May 10
do spl gtd	50c	Q	June 1	May 10
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Ry Co, spl gtd	50c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Compressed IndGas	50c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 4
Federal L&Tr pf	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Gen Gas&El Cp (Del) $5 prior pf	$1.25	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
General Mills pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Homestead Min Co	$1	M	Feb. 25	Feb. 20
Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co	15c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Klein (D. Emil) Co	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Omnibus Corp pf	$2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Pillsbury Flour M	40c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 1
Pitts Fort Wayne & Chicago Ry Co	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Portland & Ogdenburg Ry	50c	Q	Feb. 28	Feb. 20
Southern N E Tel	$1.75	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Standard Br Inc	20c	Q	Apr. 1	Feb. 17
Standard Br Inc	20c	Q	Apr. 1	Feb. 17
do pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Feb. 17
Stand Oil of Cal	25c	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Timken Rol B Co	75c	Q	Mar. 9	Feb. 16
Trustee Std Oilshares, Ser B (bearer)	16 2-5c		Mar. 1	.....
Trusteed N Y Bank Shares (bearer)	2 3-5c		Feb. 10	.....
U S Play Card Co.	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16

Eastern Airlines, Inc.

NEW YORK (AP)—Eastern Airlines, Inc. announced revenue passengers miles flown by it in December totaled 3,950,996, against 3,235,456 in the like 1935 month. Revenue passengers numbered 8072, against 6603, expressage 49,449 pounds, against 21,343.

Lever Bros., Great Britain, Raises Workers' Pay Roll

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Lever Bros. and associated companies in the soap trade throughout Great Britain made the following announcement: "As from Monday, April 5, wages of certain classes of soap works employees will be increased by 4s a week for adult males 21 years of age and over and 2s for adult females 18 years of age nd over with proportionate increases to juniors.

The working week to which the increases apply is one of five days which was adopted by the companies at the beginning of the year.

General Tire Sales Up 15 P. C. in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—General Tire & Rubber Company reports an increase in sales of $2,407,886, or 15.5 per cent during the past year, according to the annual report.

Sales for the fiscal year which terminated on Nov. 30, 1936, amounted to $17,909,886 as compared with $15,501,999 in 1935.

Net profit for the year equaled $2.53 a share, or $1,291,011 after all charges and taxes.

Current assets were reported as $8,583,480 and current liabilities as $2,367,471. Cash on hand at the end of the fiscal year was $744,352 and notes payable to banks were $1,200,000. The company has no bonds or funded debt.

In making his annual report, President W. O'Neil said:

"Indications are that conditions will continue to be stable in the industry during the coming year."

Sugar Consumed in Canada Increases 2.4 P. C. in '36

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Refined sugar consumption in the Dominion of Canada amounted to 436,944 long tons in 1936 as against 426,471 tons in the previous year, an increase of 10,473 tons, or 2.4 per cent, according to Lamborn & Co.

Of the 1936 consumption, approximately 53,500 tons, or 12.2 per cent, were beet sugars produced in the Dominion, while the remainder were imported cane sugars which came principally from the British West Indies and other British possessions. Of the sugars consumed in 1935, home production supplied approximately 50,900 tons, or 11.9 per cent, while the balance came primarily from the sources mentioned above.

Massachusetts Bonding

Premiums earned by Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company in 1936 totaled $14,122,660, an increase of $1,074,504 over the previous year, according to the annual report just issued. Net premiums written during the year aggregated $14,260,143, a gain of 6.2 per cent over 1935. The underwriting profit of $186,132 reported for 1936, is up more than $149,000 from 1935. Investment income (interest, dividends, rents, etc.) increased by more than $144,000 to a total of $1,070,018.

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Assoc. Press Ave. (60 Stocks)
Today — Prev. day 73.0
Month ago 71.6 — Year ago 60.4
1937 high 73.1 — 1937 low 69.1

Market Declines on President's Proposal for Supreme Court

Today's Sales (est.) 2,100,000
Prev. day 2,388,650
1937 vol. to date 68,391,890
1936 vol. to date 73,975,919

Quotations by Assoc. Press

Stocks Decline Sharply as Sales Volume Expands

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—After heavy selling had knocked stock market leaders down 1 to 5 points today, following the President's proposal to Congress for an increase in membership of the Supreme Court, support appeared and extreme losses were substantially reduced.

Transfers were around 3,100,000 shares.

Spotty rallies punctuated the list during the morning, with rails, coppers, mail orders and specialties in moderate demand.

Wall Street apparently was taken by surprise when the Chief Executive's recommendation was published. Further study of the move found opinions as to its ultimate market effect somewhat diverse.

Leaders are Soft

Conspicuous on the slide were General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Western Union, Douglas Aircraft, Goodyear, Gulf States Steel, Standard Oil of N. J., American Can, Continental Can, Consolidated Edison, Woolworth, Southern Pacific, Santa Fe, U. S. Rubber and Deere.

Prominent on the morning advance were Southern Railway, Kennecott, Inspiration, Miami, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Allied Stores, Westinghouse, Yellow Truck, Armour, Wilson, Electric & Musical Industries, Greyhound Corp., J. I. Case, Boeing, and Lima Locomotive.

Gulf States Steel made a new top when directors revealed Republic Steel, to complete a proposed merger, had offered 2½ shares for each one of Gulf. It dropped with the rest later. Republic stock was a shade down most of the time.

Baldwin Locomotive common suffered a setback on court approval of the company's reorganization plan. Baldwin bonds, on the Curb, jumped some 50 points at the opening.

Rail Bonds Improve

Despite a contraseasonal decline in freight loadings, various rail liens improved a little in today's bond market, including Santa Fe 4s, Rock Island General 4s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, New Haven 6s and Southern Railway 4.

Carriers which edged slightly lower were St. Paul 5s, Northern Pacific 4s and Southern Pacific 4½s.

Except for Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Goodyear 5s and Utilities Power & Light 5s contrasted with limited declines in National Dairy 3¾s with warrants, International Telephone 5s and American Water Works 6s.

United States Treasurys showed an uneven trend. The 2¾s were a little higher and the 3¼s of 1941 and 1946 down a bit.

Small gains in South American, German and Polish loans brightened the foreign group.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP)—Shares drifted irregularly lower in the curb market today.

Down fractions to a point or so were American Light & Traction, Cities Service, Creole Petroleum, Electric Bond & Share, Gulf Oil, International Petroleum, McWilliams Dredging, Newmont Mining, St. Regis Paper, Sunshine Mining and Wayne Pump. Aluminum Company slumped about 3 on limited trading.

Pan American Airways gained a point or so and fractional rises were scored by Arkansas Natural Gas "A," Lake Shore Mines, Northern States Power "A," Wright Hargreaves and Sherwin Williams.

Carloadings Rise 6.1 Per Cent Over Like 1936 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Jan. 30 totaled 659,790 cars.

This was a decrease of 10,586, cars or 1.6 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 37,400, or 6.1 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 62,829, or 10.5 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The week's loadings of various classifications, giving comparisons with preceding week follow:

	This Week	Last Week
Miscellaneous freight	267,937	Inc. 6,099
Less-than-carlot merch	153,241	Dec. 5,696
Coal	152,762	Dec. 12,071
Grain & grain products	30,205	Inc. 104
Western districts	19,621	Inc. 453
Livestock	12,519	Dec. 357
Western districts	9,427	Dec. 104
Forest products	30,991	Inc. 260
Ore	10,465	Inc. 1,443
Coke	11,670	Dec. 468

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.89⅛	$4.89⅛	$4.8397
Cables	4.89¼	4.89⅜	8.2397
France—franc	.0465	.0466	§
Belgium—belga	.1687	8¼	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2284½	.2288	§
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	§
Germany—mark	.4023	.4023	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5476	.5476	§
Sweden—krone	.2522	.2525	.4537
Norway—krone	.2458	.2461	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2184	.2186	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2382
Czech'via—crown	.0349	.0349	§
Finland—finn'k	.0217	.0217	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1896	.1896	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0446	.0446	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0076	.0161
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0296
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3265	.3265	.7197
Brazil—milreis	.0615	.0615	.1065
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.3925
Peru—sol	.2615	.2615	.2642
Uruguay—peso	.8000‡	.8000‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2852	.2856	.8440
India—rupee	.3638	.3704	.8186
Java—florin	.5505	.5505	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3950	.3956	*
Shanghai—dol	.2997½	.2987½	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.5744	.5756	.9413
Gold Islnds—peso	.8036	.8036	.5037‡
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9997	.9997	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Nominal. §Parity changed, new value not yet determined.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
68	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	10	69	68	68	
18⅝	15	Adams Ex (.35e)	10	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
38⅝	25½	Adams-Mill (3)	3	38⅝	38½	38½	Feb 3
36	33½	Addresso-Mul (1)	3	33½	33½	33½	— ½
4⅜	3½	Advance Rumely	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
80¼	75	Air Reduc (1a)	4	77 +	76½	76½	— ½
5¼	4	Airway El Ap	5	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
15½	14⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	9	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
4¾	3⅜	Allegh Corp	51	4¼	3⅞	4	
48⅛	43	Allegh pf xw	1	44½	44½	44½	Feb 2
49¾	43½	Allegh pf $30 ww	5	47¼	47	47	
48⅛	43¾	Allegh p f$40 ww	1	44	44	44	Feb 4
47¼	41½	Allegh2pr pf	4	43	42	42	
41⅜	36½	Allegh Stl (1.65e)	15	40⅜	39	39½	— ⅜
245	225	Allied Ch & D (6)	9	240	235	235	—5
33½	30	Allied Mills (.50g)	14	29¾	28½	29¼	—1
18¾	16½	Allied Stores (.20g)	495	19½	18⅜	18¾	
84¾	81	Allied St pf (5)	4	82	81	81	—1¼
83½	78	Allis Chalm (1⅛a)	58	77¾	75½	75½	—2½
39¾	30½	Alpha Cem (1)	3	38½	37¾	37¾	—2
8¼	4⅞	Amal Leath	20	6½	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
48¾	34½	Amal Leath pf (3)	2	42	41½	41½	—1
114	101	Amerada Corp (2)	122	112¼	108	108	—4½
101½	83	Am Ag Chem (4e)	2	91	90¼	91	—4
41⅜	38⅜	Am Bank N (1.40e)	10	39⅜	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
72¾	69	Am Brk Sh (2a)	3	72¾	71½	72½	— ⅛
121	107	Am Can (4a)	37	107¾	106	107	— ¼
174	166½	Am Can pf (7)	1	166½	166½	166½	Feb 4
71	56	Am Car & Fd	29	69½	67	67¼	—1⅝
104½	93¼	Am Car & Fd pf	3	102½	102½	102½	—2
84¾	72	Am Chain (4e)	8	82	79	79	—2
123¼	115	Am Chain pf (5)	1	119¼	119¼	119¼	—1¾
105½	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	100	100	100	Feb 4
19	13⅜	Am Colortype	35	19½	17⅝	17½	+ ⅛
28¾	26⅝	Am Com Alc (.50e)	9	28½	27½	27½	— ½
33⅝	29¼	Am Crys Sug (.50g)	14	32½	31	31	— ½
13½	8⅛	Am Encaustic Til	46	12	11⅝	11⅝	—1⅜
17	13	Am Europ'n Sec	3	17	16¾	16¾	
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pr	102	12	11	11⅜	— ⅛
58⅞	49	Am & For Pr $8 pf	6	54½	53¾	53¾	—1⅜
68⅞	58⅛	Am & For Pr $7 pf	7	63	62¼	62¼	— ¾
38½	20¼	Am & For Pr 2d pf	8	33	31½	32½	—1½
20⅝	18	Am Haw $8 (1)	23	21	20½	20½	+ ⅛
9¼	6½	Am Hide & Leath	26	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
47½	37½	Am H & L pf (3)	8	39	38½	38¾	—2½
51⅞	47	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	10	52	51	51	— ⅛
4¼	2½	Am Ice	10	3¾	3¾	3¾	
25¾	17½	Am Ice pf (2e)	5	23½	23¼	23½	— ⅛
16⅝	13⅜	Am Internat (.40e)	11	16⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
58⅞	43	Am Loco	42	58	54½	56½	
124⅞	114	Am Loco pf	8	125	123	123	
25⅛	22¾	Am Ma & Pdy (¼g)	18	24	23¼	23¼	— ¾
13⅝	11⅜	Am MA&Met (.15g)	9	12¾	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
65¾	50¼	Am Metal	26	64⅜	62¾	62¼	—2¼
129½	125	Am Metal pf (6)	1	129½	129½	129½	Feb 2
67⅛	64	Am News (6¾e)	2	68	67	68	+4
16½	11⅞	Am P & L	56	14	13¼	13½	— ¼
87⅛	79	Am P & L pf (6)	5	80½	78¾	80	—1½
72½	66½	Am P & L pf (5)	5	67	65½	65¾	—1¼
29½	24⅞	Am Rad & SS (.60a)	167	29	27½	28	—1
35¾	33⅛	Am Roll M (1.20)	64	35¼	34	34⅝	— ⅜
36	32	Am Safe Razor (2a)	5	34¾	34½	34½	—1½
26¾	23½	Am Seating (2½e)	40	27½	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
98⅝	89	Am Smelt (3)	32	95¼	93¾	93¾	— ¼
154	147	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	151¾	151½	151½	+1½
107	105	Am Smelt 2pf (6)	7	106¾	106¼	106¼	
67½	63¾	Am Snuff (3a)	3	64½	64⅜	64½	—1½
73¼	59½	Am Steel Fdrs (1e)	38	70½	67⅛	68¾	—1¼
26½	25	Am Stores (2)	8	25¾	25½	25½	
56⅞	52	Am Sugar (2)	3	52½	52	52¾	— ⅝
143¾	140	Am Sug pf (7)	3	141	140½	141	Feb 3
25⅞	23⅜	Am Sum Tob (1a)	4	24½	24¼	24¼	— ¼
187	181¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	16	183⅜	182¾	183	— ⅛
99	93¾	Am Tobac (5)	8	98¾	98	98⅛	— ⅛
99⅞	95¼	Am Tob B (5)	19	99	98	98⅛	—1
150½	147	Am Tobac pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Feb 3
20⅛	16½	Am Type Fdrs	68	19⅝	18¾	18¾	— ⅞
29½	25½	Am WW&El (.20g)	43	26⅜	25¼	25½	— ¾
107	102	Am WW&El pf (6)	5	107	106	106	Feb 1
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	47	13½	12½	12¾	— ½
79	64	Am Woolen pf	47	76½	74	74¼	—2¼
1¾	1¼	Am Writ Pap	35	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
9¾	6¾	Am Writ Pap pf	43	7⅜	7	7⅛	— ⅛
9¼	6⅜	Am Zinc	215	9⅜	8¾	9	— ¼
100	100	Am Zinc pf	1	100	100	100	Jan 13
52	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	5	51½	51	51	+ ⅛
57½	52½	Anaconda (11⁄4e)	156	56¼	54	54⅜	—1¼
94⅞	84	Anaconda W&C (2a)	8	88	87	87	
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (¾e)	9	22	21⅝	22¼	— ⅜
37½	30½	Andes Copper	2	33¾	33	33	Feb 4
10	5½	APW Co	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
45½	41	Arch-Dan-M (3e)	9	45	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
110½	107¾	Armour (D) pf (7)	755	109¾	109¼	109¼	Feb 3
10½	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	1	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	Feb 3
80½	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	8	90⅞	90½	90½	+ ⅜
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	5	98	98	98	+ ⅜
68½	59½	Armst Cork (1½g)	16	66½	65½	66½	+ ⅛
16	14	Arnold Const (½g)	19	15⅞	15¼	15¼	
17⅜	15¼	Artloom Corp	29	17	16	16⅜	— ⅜
22⅝	19⅛	As Dry Good	38	22⅞	21⅜	21⅝	
101	98	As Dry G 1st pf (6)	*3	99	99	99	+ ½
116	114	As DG 2d pf	2	115	115	115	Jan 30
75⅝	69½	Atchison (2e)	23	74½	72⅛	73½	— 1
103	101	Atchison pf (5)	1	102	102	102	
49⅝	44½	Atl Coast Line (1e)	37	49⅝	47⅛	48	— 1
64	44	Atl Gulf & WI z	2	26½	26½	26½	— ¼
35⅞	30⅛	Atl G&WI pf (3e)	41	35	33⅜	34¼	— ½
116	112	Atl Refining (1a)	1	116	116	116	
85½	72¾	Atl Refin pf A (4)	1	84¼	84¼	84¼	+ ¼
18¼	16	Atlas Powder (2a)	1	17	17	17	— ¼
36¾	30	Atlas Tack (¾e)	3	35	34½	32½	—1⅝
9½	7⅛	Auburn Auto	35	34½	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
9¼	6¾	Austin Nichols	3	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
		Aviat Corp Del	54	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼

—B—

11¼	8	Baldwin Loco	303	10	8⅜	9⅛	— 1
9¼	8½	Baldwin Loco asd	117	8¾	7½	8⅛	+ ⅜
110	86¾	Baldwin Loco pf	6	120	115	115	+ 5
110½	88½	Bald. Loco pf asd	4	120	117	117	+7½
23¾	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	119	23⅝	22⅞	23½	— ⅜
38¼	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	14	37⅜	36	36¼	— ¼
44¾	41	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
40⅜	35⅞	Barber Co (¾e)	37	38¼	36½	36½	—1¼
32	25¾	Barker Bros	8	30½	28¾	28¾	—1⅜
25¼	26½	Barnsdall (1)	103	33⅞	32½	34½	— ¼
20¾	17⅞	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	7	19½	18⅝	18¾	— ⅛
27½	25	Beatrice Cr (¾g)	4	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
103½	101¾	Bea Crm pf ww (5)	2	103½	103	103½	Feb 4
111	106¼	Beech Nut (4a)	2	105	105	105	—1¼
14⅜	13	Belding Hem (1)	99	14⅞	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
84½	84	Beig N pf pf (3.24e)	2	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	Jan 15
28⅜	25	Bendix Avia (1½e)	34	28¼	27½	28	
23¾	21⅞	Benef Loan (.45g)	4	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
62¾	56½	Best & Co (2½a)	3	57⅞	56	56	—1⅞
84⅞	73	Beth Steel (1½e)	128	84½	80¾	81¾	—2⅜
20	18⅝	Beth Steel pf (1)	13	19½	19¼	19½	
128	125	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	127¾	127¾	127¾	— ¼
68	64	Bigelow-San (1½g)	9	66⅛	65	65½	—1⅝
38	33¼	Black & Decker (¼g	2	36¾	36½	36½	— ⅛
27½	22¾	Blaw Knox (.80e)	51	27½	26	26½	— ½
45	41	Boeing Airplane	144	39⅞	37⅞	38⅞	+ ⅞
28	26¼	Bohn Al & Br (3)	2	44	43½	43½	
80¾	72¼	Borden Co (1.60)	12	27⅜	27	27⅜	— ⅛
43¾	39¾	Borg Warner (4)	5	80	78¼	78¼	—1¼
4½	3⅝	Boston & Maine	2	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
11½	6¼	Botany Con Mills	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
57½	51¼	Bridgeport Br (.40a)	152	20¾	19½	20¼	+ ⅛
49¾	48	Briggs Mfg (2a)	41	57¾	56	57¾	+1¼
47	42½	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	6	50	49	49	— ½
8	6⅜	Brk & Queens Tr	2	45	44¾	44¾	— ¼
38½	34¼	Brk & Q Tr pf(3)	2	37	37	37	— ¼
53	49	Brk-Man Tr (1g)	2	35½	35	35	— ⅛
102¼	100⅜	Brk-Man Tr pf (6)	2	48⅝	48	48¼	—1½
52¾	48½	Brk Un Gas (6)	1	101	101	101	
50	47¾	Brown Shoe (3)	8	49	48¾	48¾	— ¼
24½	20¼	Bruns Balke Col	1	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	— ⅛
25½	20	Bucyrus Erie	9	22½	21½	21⅝	— ⅜
14⅜	12¼	Budd E G	34	24¼	23¾	23⅞	— ⅛
98	90	Budd E G pf	85	13⅝	13	13	— ⅛
11¼	9½	Budd Wheel (.20e)	2	88	88	88	— 2
6¾	3¾	Bullard Co (12⁄3e)	22	10⅝	10⅜	10½	— ⅛
61⅜	51	Bulova Watch	8	42⅝	42½	41⅝	— ⅜
35½	31⅜	Bur Ad Mach (.80)	25	62	59½	60¼	— ¾
11¾	7⅛	Bush Term	16	35	34½	34½	— ½
		Bush Term db	31	10⅜	9¼	9½	—1
39	27	Butler Bros (.15g)	2	37	35	35	—1½
32	29¼	Butler Bros pf (11⁄2)	87	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
	8⅝	Butler Cop & L (.05e)	32	32¾	31½	31¾	
33	27¾	Byers A M	74	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
30½	27	Byron Jackson (¼g)	30	31¼	29¼	29⅞	—1⅛

—C—

48¼	42¾	Cal Pack (⅞a)	7	29	28½	28½	— ⅞
3¼	2⅜	Callahan Zinc & L	19	48½	42¾	44	— ½
20½	15¼	Cal & Hecla (5⁄16e)	53	3	2⅝	2⅝	
34¼	32¼	Camp W & C (1)	126	18⅜	17	17¾	
32⅞	27½	Canada Dry	9	34	32¾	32¾	— ⅜
17⅞	14½	Canadian Pacific	81	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	— ⅛
61½	60	Cannon Mills (4e)	78	16⅜	15⅞	16¼	— ⅜
18	15	Capital Ad A (1e)	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	— ¼
3	16½	Carr & Gen (.35e)	3	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
169	138	Case J I Co (4e)	9	77⅞	73¾	73¾	— ½
100	85½	Caterpillar Trac (3)	30	172	168	170¾	+1⅝
31⅝	26¾	Celanese (1⅛e)	4	99	97½	97½	—1½
108½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	67	29¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅝
43¼	36½	Celotex Corp	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	Feb 4
39¼	34½	Cen Agu As (1½a)	13	43⅛	42½	42½	+ ⅛
12⅜	8¾	Central Foundry	2	30	34½	34½	—1½
41¾	37⅝	Central of NJ	88	12	11¼	11⅜	— ⅜
24⅝	18¼	Cent Viol Sug	8	40	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
11½	10⅛	Century Rib (.10g)	4	18⅜	18½	18½	+ ⅛
75⅜	67¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
21⅝	16¼	Certain-Teed Pr	13	70	68¼	69	— ⅝
52⅜	35½	Champ P & P (¼g)	85	20⅞	20⅝	20½	— ⅜
44	41	Checker Cab	3	48	47	48	—2¼
68¼	63¼	Ches & O (2.80a)	3	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	Feb 3
36	27½	Ches Corp (3)	36	67½	66	66	— ¾
3⅝	2¾	Chi & East Ill	2	87½	87	87	—1
11½	6¼	Chi & East Ill pf	2	3½	3	3	
4⅜	3½	Chi & North Western	15	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
3⅛	2¾	Chi & N West pf	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
3½	2¾	Chi Great Western	11	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
16⅜	13⅝	Chi Gt Western pf	32	19½	19	19	— ⅛
32	30¾	Chi Mall Or (1½a)	11	31⅜	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
2½	2	Chi M StP&P	11	3½	3	3	— ⅛
5⅞	4¾	Chi M StP&P pf	44	5¼	4¾	5	— ⅛
32¼	22	Chi Pneu Tool	9	29¾	28½	28¾	— ¼
70⅜	61½	Chi P Tool pf	1	68	68	68	Feb 3
2¾	2⅛	Chi R I&P	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	Chi R I&P 6% pf	3	⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
8½	6⅛	Chi R I&P 7% pf	2	7¾	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	20½	Chi Yel Cab (2)	2	26½	26½	26½	Feb 3
19¾	12½	Chi Cot Oil	4	30¾	30½	30½	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Childs Co	11	15¾	13½	13½	— ½
128⅛	110¾	Chrysler (12e)	323	129¼	124¾	126¼	— 2
20¼	18⅝	City I&F (2)	6	20⅛	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
10⅜	9	City Stores	54	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
38⅛	33½	Clark Eq (1.60a)	5	36⅛	36	36	—1⅛
38¾	35	Clev Cr Rns (2½e)	4	38½	38	38¼	— ¼
90½	78	Cl&Lett Peab (⅝g)	7	88⅝	86	86	— ¼
136	122½	Coca Cola (2a)	6	134½	134½	133½	—1½

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
57⅝	57	Coca Cola A (3)	1	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	Feb 4
21⅝	19⅝	Col-Palm-P (½)	35	20⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
104½	103	Col-Palm-P pf (6)	2	103¾	103	103	Feb 1
62⅜	56	Collins & Aik (2a)	30	62	60¾	60¾	—2
47⅜	44⅛	Col Fuel & Iron			46	45⅝	
20⅞	17½	Colum G&E (.40e)	178	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅛
108	100¾	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	102	102	102	+ ½
101½	92	Colum G&E pf (5)	4	102	101⅜	101¾	— ⅛
39½	34¾	Colum Pic vte (1a)	3	36¾	35½	35½	— ¾
46⅛	42	Colum Pic pf (2¾)	1	44	44	44	Feb 4
124½	117½	Colum Carb (4a)	3	124	122½	123½	— ½
69¾	64¾	Com Credit (4a)	28	66⅞	65¾	66¾	— ⅛
114	109¾	Com Cr pf (4¼a)	1	112	112	112	+ ½
80¼	73½	Com Inv Tr (4a)	4	75¾	74¾	75¼	—1¼
120	114½	Com Inv Tr pf (4¼)	2	114	113	113	—1½
21½	18½	Com Solvents (.60a)	59	20¼	19½	19⅞	— ⅛
4½	3⅜	Com & South	180	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
75⅝	67½	Com & South pf (3)	11	67⅝	63	64½	—3¾
17⅞	13⅜	Conde Nast		42	39¾	40	—3½
42	36¾	Congol Nairn (1.60a)	53	41⅞	40½	40⅝	— ⅞
19¼	17½	Congress Cigar (2e)	122	112¼	108	108	—4½
18⅞	16⅝	Con Cigar	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
10	8½	Con Coal	4	17½	16½	16½	— ⅛
49⅞	43⅝	Con Edison (1½g)	28	9½	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
108	106	Con Edison pf (5)	118	46½	45¼	45¼	—1½
5¾	5	Con Film pf	4	107	106¾	106¾	—1
18⅝	16⅜	Con Film pf	9	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
12¾	9¼	Con Laundries	1	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	— ⅛
17½	15⅞	Con Oil (.80)	18	12¾	12¼	12¾	— ⅛
105⅞	105⅞	Con Oil pf (5)	165	17	16⅛	16½	— ¾
10⅝	7⅜	Con RR Cuba pf	2	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	Jan 28
1⅛	⅞	Con Textile	5	8¾	8	8	— ⅛
32½	20⅝	Container Cor (1.20)	41	1	1	1	
37¾	29	Cont Baking A	87	32	30½	30⅝	
5¼	3	Cont Baking B	17	35¼	33½	34½	—1½
108⅝	102⅞	Con Baking pf (8)	53	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
69½	61	Cont Can (3a)	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	— ¼
25¾	20½	Cont Diam F (2e)	76	61⅝	60¼	61	— ⅜
42¾	39½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	25	23⅝	23¾	— ½
3⅝	2¾	Cont Motor	18	42	41	41½	— ¼
45¾	42

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bonds Uneven, With Many Rail Liens Firm—Curb Issues Lower

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
100 4¼s '47-52	120.8	120.8	120.8
4 2¼s '43-45	108.24	108.23	108.23
6 3¼s '46-56	113.9	113.9	113.9
1 3½s '40-43 June	107.8	107.8	107.8
2 3¼s '43-47	109.7	109.6	109.6
2 3¼s '41	108.5	108.5	108.5
4 3¼s '44-46	108.24	108.24	108.24
10 3¼s '46-49	108.7	108.7	108.7
29 3½s '49-52	108.9	108.9	108.9
2 2s 51-55	106.23	106.23	106.23
222 2¼s '55-60	104.24	104.20	104.20
2 2¼s '45-47	105.26	105.26	105.26
200 2¼s '48-51	104.9	104.9	104.9
16 2¼s '51-54	103.14	103.12	103.12
18 2¼s '56-59	103.12	103.10	103.10
80 2½s '49-53	101.21	101.20	101.20

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '47	103.9	105.9	105.9
2 3s '49	105.7	105.6	105.6

Home Owners Loan

10 3s A'52	105	104.30	104.30
10 2¾s '49	102.28	102.26	102.26

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 Alleghany 5s '44	100½	100½	100½
10 Alleghany 5s '49	95½	95	95
1 Alleghany 5s '50	89	89	89
34 Alleghany 5s '50 sta	65	64¾	64¾
6 Allegh Val 4s '42	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 Allied Stres 4½s '52	100½	100½	100½
78 Am & For P5s 2030	84	83	84
10 Am Ice 5s '53	92	92	92
11 AmIG Chem 5½s '49	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Am Int 1st 5½s '49	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛
10 Ah T & T 5½s '43	111⅝	111½	111⅝
37 Am T & T 3¼s '66	101¼	101	101
4 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	111¼	111	111
44 Am T & T 3¼s '61	101⅛	101⅛	101⅜
3 Am W W & E 6s '75	110¼	110½	110½
5 Am WrPap 6s '47	89	88¼	89
10 Anaconda C 4½s '50	106	105¾	106
8 Ang C Nitra deb '67	38	38	38
1 Arm Del 4s '55	100¼	100	100¼
7 Arm 4½s '39	104	103⅜	103⅜
19 AT&FT cvt 4½s '48	110½	110½	110½
23 AT&SF 4s '95	113⅝	113¼	113¼
2 AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	108½	108½	108½
1 AT&SF 4s '09-55	109	109	109
1 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	107	107	107
1 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	115¾	115¾	115¾
1 Atl & Birm 4s '33	35¾	35¾	35¾
3 A C Line 1st 4s '52	104½	104½	104½
37 ACL cit 4s '52	98	97¾	97¾
11 A C Line 4½s '64	98	97½	98
2 A C Line 5s '45	106	105¾	106
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	57½	57½	57½
16 B&O rfg 6s '95	101¾	101¼	101½
2 B&O 1st 5s '48	113	113	113
5 B&O rfg 5s '95	93¼	92¾	93¼
4 B&O 5s '50 P	92½	92	92
22 B&O 5s 2000 D	92¾	92¾	92¾
20 B&O cvt 4½s '60	77¼	77	77½
23 B&O 4s '48	107	107	107
10 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	104¾	104¾	104¾
9 B&O 5s S W '50	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3 Bang & Aro cv 4s '51	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Bang & Aro s4s cvt 5½	115¾	113¾	115¾
4 Bang ⅞ Aroo 5s '43	11½	11½	11½
3 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105¾	105¾	105¾
67 Beth Stl	98⅛	98¼	98½
30 Boston&Me 5s '67	87¾	87	87
3 Bost&Me 4½s JJ'61	83½	83½	83½
11 Boston&Me5s '55	88¾	88¾	88¾
45 Bot Con Mills 6½c '34	40	38⅜	38¾
47 Bot Con M 6½s '34ct	40	38½	38½
6 Bkly City RR 5s '41	100½	100½	100½
19 Bkly Mn Tr 4½s '66	103¾	103¾	103½
6 Bkly U Gas 4½s '50	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	108½	108½	108½
1 Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	105½	105½	105½
7 Bruns & West 4s '38	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
13 Buf R&P 4½s '57	92½	92½	92½
4 Bur C R&No 5s '34	29½	29½	29½
20 Bush Term 5s '55	72¾	72¾	71
12 Bush Tp Sta 5s '60	72	72	71
1 By-Prod C 5½s '45	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Cal Pack 5s2'40	105	105	105
12 Camag Sug 7s 42 ct	33¾	33¾	33½
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113¾	113⅝	113½
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115	115	115
12 Can Nat Ry 4½s "57	113⅞	113⅜	113½
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116¾	116¾	116¾
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	119¾	119¾	119¾
3 Can Pac 5s '54	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Can Pac 4½s '46	104	104	104
29 Can Pac 4½s '60	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
33 Can Pac perp	99¼	98¾	98¾
1 Caro C&O 6s '52	109½	109½	109½
3 Caro C&O 5s '38	105	105	105
7 Cen Foupdry 5s '41	121¼	120	120
7 Cen of Ga con 5s '45	32½	32⅜	32½
1 Cen Ga Midland 5s '47	22½	22½	22½
5 Cen Ga Mobile 5s '46	32	32	32
6 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Cen Ill Lt 3¼s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Cen New Eng 4s '61	73¾	73¾	73¾
3 Cen Pac 5s '60	104	103⅞	103⅞
11 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	110	110	110
17 Cen R R N J 5s '87	86½	85½	85¾
19 Certain-td 5½s '48	96	95½	95¾
4 Champ P&F 4¾s '50	107½	107½	107½
6 Chesa Corp 5s '47	152¼	152	152
26 Chesa Corp 5s '44	134	133	133¼
14 C & O 3½s '96 D	101	100½	100½
5 C & O con 5s '39	108	108	108
3 C & O gen 4½s '92	124¾	124¾	124¾
24 C & O rfg 3½s '95 E	101½	101	101
3 Chi & Alton 3s '49	56¾	56¾	56¾
86 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	38½	36½	37½
3 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	36	35	35
84 Chi Gt Western 4s '59	49½	48¼	49
6 Chi I & L 6s '63	23¼	23¼	23¼
4 Chi I & L 5s '66	23	23	23

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	68½	68¼	68¼
23 CM&SP gen 4s '89	64	64	64
124 CMSP & P 5s '75	34	32¾	33
157 CMSP & P adj 5s 2000	10½	9¾	10
4 Chi & N W rfg 5s 2037	32¾	32½	32½
128 Chi & N W cv 4½s '49	18	17½	17½
27 Chi & N W 4½s 2037	32¼	31¾	31½
17 CCC&StL gen 4½s 2037 C	31½	31	31
5 Chi & N W 4s '87	51	51	51
5 Chi & N W 3½s '87	46	46	46
25 C R I & P 4½s '52 A	20½	20¼	20¼
13 C R I & P 4½s '52 A ct	20½	20	20
17 C R I & P cvt 4½s '60	11	10¾	10⅞
30 C R I & P 4s '88	41	40¼	40¼
29 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	20¾	20¼	20¼
7 C R I & P rfg 4s '34 ctf	18½	18½	18½
3 C St L & NO 4s '51	98	97¾	98
2 C St L & NO 5s '51	113	113	113
3 C T H & SE rf 5s '60	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 C T H & SE inc 5s '80	88	88	88
6 Chi Un Sta 4s '44	106½	106¼	106½
10 Chi Un Sta 4s '63 D	111¾	111¼	111¾
23 Chi Un Sta 3¾s '63	109½	109	109½
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	106	106	106
3 Childs Co 5½s '43	91½	91¾	91½
4 Cin Un Ter 3½s '71ctd	107½	107½	107½
1 Cin Un Ter 5s '57 C	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 CCC & StL 5s '63D	104¼	104	104
37 CCC&StL 4½s '77	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	104½	104½	104½
5 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'70	109¾	109½	109½
12 Clev Un Term 5s '73	108¾	108¼	108¾
1 Clev Un Ter4½s'77C	104¾	104¾	104¾
12 Col F & I 5s '43	99½	99½	99½
1 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	74¼	74	74¼
5 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	104⅝	104¼	104⅜
15 Columbia G 5s '52 May	104⅝	104½	104⅜
24 Columbia G 5s 1961	104¼	104½	104¼
3 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
15 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	97	96¾	97
12 Mor&Essex3½s2000	95¾	95	95¼
5 NashCha&StL 4s '78	97½	97½	97½
3 Nassau El 4s '51	62½	62	62½
28 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	106	105½	105½
13 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '52	103¾	103½	103½
3 Natl Steel 4s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 N End T&T 5½s 61B	123½	123½	123½
1 J Pow & L 4½s '60	106	106	106
6 N O Pu Se 5s '53A	101¼	101¼	101¼
8 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	101¼	101	101¼
2 N Orl Term 4s '53	98½	98½	98½
17 N Orl & NE 4½s '52	84¾	84¾	84¾
33 No Tex & M 5½s '54	59	59	57½
1 No Tex & M 5s '35M	51	51	51
10 NY Tex & Mex 5s '63	57	57	56¼
1 NYC&StL E&P 3½s '65	107½	107½	107
263 NYC cvt 6s '44	110¾	108½	109
29 NYC rf 5s 2013	101¼	101¼	100¾
12 NYC 4½s 2013 A	95¼	94¾	95
13 NYC con 4s '98	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 NYC 3½s '98	103¾	103¾	103⅝
10 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	95	94⅝	94⅞
1 NYC&HR 3½s'97	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	96	96	96
17 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	100	99½	100
13 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	104½	104½	104½
10 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	95¾	95½	95
105 NYC&StL 4s '45	105	105	104¾
1 NY Dock Co 5s 5s '38	67½	67½	67½
16 NY Edis 3¼s'65	103½	103¾	103¾
6 NY Edis 3¼s '66	103½	103¾	103½
4 NY GEH&P 4s '49	115¼	115¾	115¾
1 NY Lack&W 4½s'73	109	108	109
1 NYNH&H cvt 6s '48	49¾	49½	49½
4 NYNH&H col 6s '40	63¾	63½	63½
11 NYNH&H 4½s '67	47	46¾	46¾
1 NYNH&H 4s '56	41	41	41
19 NYNH&H 4s '57	27	26¾	27
3 NYNH&H 5½s '56	38	38	38
32 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	41	40	40¾
1 NY O & W gen 4s '55	37	37	37
10 NY Ry inc 6s '65	67¼	66	66
2 NY Ry 6s '58 sta	105¾	105¾	105¾
17 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 NLAco Pow 5s'50 A	103¾	103¾	103⅝
3 Niagara Sh 5½s'50	103¾	103¾	103⅝
11 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	28¾	28¼	28¼
23 Norf Sou 5s '61A	30	29¼	29¼
3 Norf & W 4s '96	120	120	120
2 Nor Am Ed 5s '57A	104⅝	104½	104½
14 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	106⅝	106¼	106¼
10 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111¾	111¾	111¾
27 Nor Pac 4s '97	109	109	109
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047	80¾	80	80¾
8 Nor States Pw 5s '41	103	103	103
14 NorStates Pw 4½s '61	105½	105½	105½
20 Ohio Ed 4s '65	106½	105½	105½
1 Ohio Pub Svc 7½s '46	112	112	112
3 Ontario Tran 5s '45	113¾	113¾	113¾
3 OreRR & Nav 4s '46	112¾	112¾	112¾
10 Or-Wash RR&Nav 4s '61	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Pac G &E 3¾s '61	104¾	104¼	104¼
2 Pac T & T 3¼s C 66	104¼	104¼	104¼
15 Pan-Am P 6s '40	55¾	54½	54½
30 Pan-Am 6s '40 ct	54¾	54½	54¾
3 Para Bwy 3½s '55 ct	74¾	74¾	74¾
10 Para Pict 6s '55	11¾	11¼	11¼
4 Park Lex 6½s '53 ct	50	49	49
20 Parmelee T 6s '44	76	76	76
1 Pen Ca&Det 4½s '77	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Pen Ca&Ohio 4½s '51B	109½	109½	109½
1 Pen Ca&Ohio 4½s '70	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Pen Co 4s '63	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Pen R R gen 5s '68	119¼	119¼	119½
5 Pen R R con 4½s '60	123½	123¼	123½
1 Pen R R gen 4½s '65	112	112	112
30 Pen R R gen 4¼s '81	109	108¾	108¾
1 Pen R R 4¼s '84 E	108¾	108¼	108¼
6 Pen R R 4½s deb '70	108¾	108	108¼
20 Pen R R 3¾s '70	107½	107½	107
10 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Peoria & E Inc 4s '90	19¼	19¼	19¼
2 Pere Marq 5½s '56	108½	108½	108½
1 Pere Marq 4½s '80	102½	102½	102½
1 Phil B & W 4½s '77 C	118¾	118¼	118¼
21 Phila Co 5s '67	108¼	108	108
3 Phila Elec 4½s '67	106¾	105½	105½
43 Phil Read C&I 5s '49	34½	33	33
16 Phil Read C&I 5s '73	46¾	46	46
4 Philippine Ry 4s '37	35¾	25	25
3 P & W Va 4½s '59 B	96	96	96

Inactive Stocks

(ontinued From Preceding Page)

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
33	26	Gamewell Co	240	31½	31½	30	—2
06¼	105	Gannett Co pf (6)	10	106⅛	106¼	106⅛	+1⅛
53	145	Gen Bak pf (8)	10	153	153	153	Feb 4
152	147	Gen Cigar pf (7)	50	147	147	147	Feb 2
		Gen G&E$6 (pf A)	30	64¼	64¼	64¼	+ ¼
77	72	Gen G&E $8 pf A	30	77	77	77	Jan 27
70	69½	Gen G&E $7 pf A	10	70	70	70	Jan 11
123¾	118¾	Gen Ry Mills pf (6)	50	123	123	123	Feb 4
110	107½	Gen Pr I pf ww (6)	10	110	110	110	Feb 1
117½	114	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	10	117½	117½	117½	Jan 22
88	80	Gen Stl Cast pf	110	86½	84½	84½	— ½
112½	111	Gold &Stock (6)	30	112	112	112	Feb 4
96	92½	Gotham Hos pf (7)	20	93½	93	93½	— ½
144	139	Gt W Sug pf (7)	10	144	144	144	Feb 3
		Green Bay&W(7½c)	20	60	60	60	Jan 26
81	73	Greene Can (3)	40	76	75	76	Feb 1
59	48½	Guantanamo Sug pf	10	48½	48½	48½	+1½
36	32¾	Hack W pf A (1¾)	10	35	35	35	Feb
107¼	105¼	Hamil W pf (6)	70	107	106¾	106¾	+1¼
105	101½	Hanna M A pf (5)	20	103½	103½	103½	— ¼
134½	129	Har-Walker pf (6)	10	134½	134½	134½	Jan 29
105½	103¾	Hat Corp pf (6½)	10	104¼	104¼	104¼	— ¼
110	107	Helme G pf (7)	20	109½	109	109	Feb 4
135½	129⅝	Hercules Pdr pf (6)	10	134	134	134	Feb 4
120½	112	Holland Fur pf (5)	2	117	116¼	117	Feb 4
		Holly Sugar pf (7)	10	113¾	112¾	112¾	Dec 3
72	65	Ill Cen LL (4)	20	65¼	65¼	65¼	Feb 4
187	135	Inger-Rand pf (6)	10	135	135	135	Feb 3
111¼	109⅞	Int Pr Ink pf (6)	10	111	111	111	Feb 4
9¼	8	Int Ry Cen Am	260	9¼	9¼	9¼	
8¾	6½	Int Ry Cen Am ct	50	7½	7½	7½	Feb 4
54⅝	48	Int Ry Cen Am pf	110	55½	54	54	+ ⅝
43	90	Int Silver pf	30	98	97	98	— 3
106	104	Inter D St pf (7)	20	105	104	104	—1½
125	121	Isl Cr Coal pf (6)	50	125	125	125	Jan 20
26	123½	Johns-Manv pf (7)	50	124¼	124	124	+ ¼
133½	123	Jones & L pf	400	132	131	131	—1
120	117	KC Pr&Lt pf B (6)	10	120	120	120	Feb 3
110	120	Keith A O pf	20	110	110	110	Jan 25
109½	103	Kendall pf (6a)	10	109½	109½	109½	
59	47¼	Kinney G R pf	40	62¼	58½	61	+2¾
45	127	Kresge D S pf	10	127	127	127	Jan 25
27¾	23	Laclede Gas	60	23½	23½	23½	— 3
41½	36½	Laclede Gas pf	70	36½	36¾	36½	Feb 4
203	160	Lehigh Port C pf (4)	20	202	201	202	+1¾
100½	107½	Loose-Wiles pf (5)	30	107½	107½	107½	Feb 4
47¾	142	Lorillard pf (7)	50	146¾	146¾	146¾	
35¾	28	Louisiana Oil pf	160	32½	30	30	— ½
		MacAn & F pf (6)	10	131½	131½	131½	Feb 2
	½	Manati Sug pf	10	24½	24½	24½	Feb 4
		Manhat El std	60	36¼	36¼	36¼	Jan 26
3¾	2	Market St Ry	20	2½	2½	2½	
20	16¼	Market St Ry pf	10	17	17	17	Feb 3
6	5	Market St Ry 5 pf	40	36	36	36	— ½
7¼	2¼	Market St Ry 2d pf	50	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Feb 4
136	163	Math Al pf (7)	20	163	163	163	Feb 2
111	106½	Maytag 1st pf (6)	10	110½	110½	110⅝	Feb 2
45	44	Maytag pf xw (3)	10	43½	43½	43½	— ½
112½	108½	McLellan St pf (6)	20	109	109	109	Feb 4
100	95	Mead Corp pf (6)	20	99	99	99	— ¾
137	106¼	Mengel Co pf	10	134	134	134	+ 2
139¼	117¼	Mengel pf cts	20	134¼	134¼	134¼	Feb 4
41	39	Mergenth M (1.60a)	20	41	41	41	Jan 22
122	117¼	Mid Stl 1st pf (8)	80	119	118½	118½	— ½
106	103¼	Mil El R & Lt pf (6)	10	105	105	105	Jan 26
		Minn-H R pf A (6)	10	108	108	108	Dec 11
122	114¾	Minn-H R pf B(4)	50	117	117	117	Feb 4
4¼	3	Minn StL & SSM LL	30	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
59	48	Morris & Essex (3⅓)	20	65¾	65¾	65¾	Feb 4
98	95	Mullins Mfg pf (7)	10	96¾	96¾	96¾	Feb 4
108½	107	Murphy Co pf (8)	10	108½	108½	108½	+ ½
43¼	38	Nash Chat & St L	80	40	39½	39½	+ ¼
112	110	Nat Dairy pf A (7)	10	110½	110½	110½	Feb 3
109¼	107¼	Nat Dairy pf A (7)	30	108½	108½	108½	— ¼
10¾	7¾	Nat Dept Store pf	90	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
150	144	Nat Lead pf B (6)	10	146½	146½	146⅜	— ¾
109	107	Newberry pf (5)	20	109	109	109	Feb 4
20	19	New Or Tex & M	10	26	26	26	Jan 15
13¾	10¾	NY Dock	30	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅜
25⅜	21½	NY Dock pf	80	23¾	23¾	23	+ ⅜
103	101	NY & Harlem (5)	10	131	131	131	+ ½
		NY & Harlem pf (5)	10	131¼	131¼	131¼	Sep 15
		NY Lackawanna (6)	10	97	97	97	Oct 22
78½	70	NY Shipbldg pf	10	73½	73½	73½	Feb 1
110	108½	NY Steam pf (7)	60	109½	109	109½	+1
101	96	NY Steam pf (6)	60	100	99	100	
114	110	Nor & W pf (4)	40	110¾	110	110	
105	103½	Northern Central (6)	10	105	105	105	Jan 28
53½	51½	Northwestern Tel (3)	40	52½	52½	52½	Feb 3
40	32	Norwalk T&R pf	10	35	35	35	Feb 4
40	138	Otis Elev pf (6)	40	140	140	140	Feb 3
78	70	Outlet Co (3a)	40	75	75	75	Jan 12
		Outlet Co pf (7)	30	114	114	114	Jul 23

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 P & W Va 4½s '90 C	96½	96½	96½
16 Pitt & W Va 4½s '58 A	96½	96½	96½
31 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	73	72½	72½
128 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	41¾	40½	40⅝
1 Potomac EP 3¼s '66	105	105	105
4 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	100	99¾	99¾
22 Pure Oil 4¼s '50 xw	131	128¾	129½
25 Pure Oil 4¼s '50 sw	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
32 Purity Bak 5s '48	100¼	100	100¼
1 Radio Keith 6s '41	119½	119½	119½
11 Readg 4½s '97 A	107	107	107
9 Readg 4½s '97 B	106	106	106
6 Rdg Jr rCen 4s '51	103¾	103¼	103⅜
51 Rem Rand 4½s '56	115¼	114	114
16 Republic Steel 5½s '54	111½	111	111
14 Republic Steel 4½s '61	99½	99¾	99½
116 Republic Steel 4½s '50	150	152	154¾
65 RepublicSteel 4½s '56	99½	99¼	99½
21 Richfield Oil 6s '44	64	63	63
19 Richfield Oil 6s '44 Act	63¾	62½	62½
14 Rutland 1st 4½s '41	34	33½	33½
4 SaguenayP&L 4½s '56	104¼	104	104
3 StLIM&S 4s R&G '33	87	87	87
3 StL Peo&Nw 5s '48	44	42¾	42¾
6 StL SF 5s '50 B	32½	32	32
5 StL SF 5s B 50 ct	30	29¾	29¾
32 StL S F 4½s '78	30¼	29	29
90 StL SF 4½s '78 ctf tsn	27½	26½	26½
31 StL SF 4s '50 A	33¾	33½	33½
12 StL SF 4s '50 A ct	30½	30¼	30¼
1 StL SW 5s '52	62	62	62
3 StL SW rfg2s '90	50	49½	49½
3 StL SW 2nd 4s '89	69¾	69	69¾
13 SA&A Pass 4s '43	102¾	102½	102½
6 SanAntPub8vc 6s '52	112¼	112	112¼
5 S Diego C G&E 4s '65	109	109	109
2 Schulco 6½s '46 A sta	40¼	40½	40¼
3 Schulco 6½s '46 B sta	41	41	41
20 Sea A L con 6s '45	19½	18½	18½
5 Sea AL 6s '45 ct	18¼	18	18
11 Sea AL 6s '50 sta	31	31	31
27 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	17¾	16¾	16¾
2 Sea AL rfg 4s '59 ct	16	16	16
6 Sea All Fla 6s'35A ct	11¾	11¾	11¾
4 Shar Steel 4½s '51	100	99¾	99¾
12 Shell Un 4½s '47	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Silesian Am 7s '41	71½	71½	71½
3 Skelly Oil 4s '51	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 So Bell T&T 5s '41	107¼	107¼	107¼
30 Sony Vac Oil 3½s'50	105½	105½	105½
13 S Cal Edis 4s '47	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	101	101	101
26 Sou Pac 4½s '68	96½	96	96¼
40 Sou Pac 4½s '81	96¼	95½	95½
26 So Pac 4½s '69	96¼	95¾	95¾
15 So Pac rf 4s '55	106¼	106	106
5 So Pac col tr 4s '49	98¾	98¾	98¾
89 So Pac 3¾s '46	104¼	104¼	104¼
29 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	100¼	100	100¼
38 South Ry 6½s '56	107	106½	106½
58 South Ry gen 4s '56	103¾	103	103
44 South Ry rcn 5s '94	112	111½	111½
163 South Ry gen 4s '56	84	83	83¼
3 Sou Ry Mem 5s '96	105	105	105
5 Sou Ry 4s M&O '38	95	95	95
1 So Ry St Ln 5½s '51	100½	100½	100½
263 NYC cvt 6s '44	110¾	108½	109
29 NYC rf 5s 2013	101¼	101¼	100¾
12 NYC 4½s 2013 A	95¼	94¾	95
13 NYC con 4s '98	103¼	103¼	103¼
10 NYC 3½s '98	103¾	103¾	103⅝
10 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	95	94⅝	94⅞
1

Survey Proves Wide Range Of U. S. Living Standards

(Continued from Page 1)

ports, "it also has the lowest. For no one who has seen our rural and urban slums, our Hoovervilles and jungles, our shelters and flophouses and the miserable people who occupy them can ever again lightheartedly boast about the vaunted American standard of living."

Despite such deplorable conditions an "economy of abundance" is actually feasible today, Mr. Galloway believes. Theoretically at least, these slums could be wiped out if the productive capacity now available were put to full use. It is a growing belief in this idea—a feeling that something is fundamentally wrong in a system that permits factories to close down over the country when human needs are unsatisfied—that is prompting the ferment of "movements" for economic betterment now found everywhere. To an interviewer, Mr. Galloway reported:

Finds Potential Plenty

"According to the national survey of potential product capacity, we could perhaps triple the national income and produce enough for all. This survey, directed by Harold Loeb, shows that we have the natural resources, plant and equipment, labor supply, and technology to give each family in the land an average annual income of $4400. And yet, despite recent gains, 3,000,000 persons are being employed at 'subsistence' wages on synthetic works projects throughout the country; 20,000,000 people, one-sixth of our entire population, are being maintained on pitifully inadequate public doles. In some cities, fully half the population is dependent on the public pay roll or the dole, or is being supported after a fashion by the other half. Thus we have, in fact, a dual economy; half profit, half loss; half slave, half free."

It is not by any "economy of scarcity" that the United States can break up this condition, Mr. Galloway is certain. Subsistence farming, self-help, co-operation among unemployed, low wages for synthetic work, and rationing of relief to the idle are "palliatives," he thinks, not permanent solutions. He sees them as "methods of planning for permanent poverty"; something with which the public cannot long be reconciled.

How to Bridge Economic Gap

"The central issue of the time," he affirms, "is how to bridge the gap from an economy of scarcity to an economy of abundance. Realization that this is the central question of the day is spreading rapidly throughout the United States. The plain people of America are increasingly aware of the potential plenty of our productive system, of the maldistribution of the national income, and of the failure of the profit system fully to utilize the productive resources of the country and to distribute the proceeds equitably and effectively."

Mr. Galloway made it his business in his long travels to get in touch with local leaders of many of the new economic movements. Among them, he says, were advocates of the Townsend plan, Social Credit, the EPIC plan, producers' and consumers' co-operation, Technocracy, Utopianism and many other isms, National Union for Social Justice, Union Party, Share-the-Wealthers, American Commonwealth Political Federation, League for Social Reconstruction of Canada, self-help co-operatives, Minnesota Farmer-Labor Association, Wisconsin Progressives, Socialists, Communists, and the like. Speaking of these groups in the large, he declared:

"They are increasingly dubious that the old machine can be satisfactorily repaired by the tinkering process, or that capitalism will have the wit through price reductions or wage increases to get the machine hitting again on all eight cylinders."

What It Boils Down To

Quoting his own report to the ESPA Board of Trustees, Mr. Galloway found "seven basic formulae for a solution of the economic problem being seriously discussed in various parts of the country. They boiled down briefly to these:

Lower prices,
Higher wages,
Old-age pensions,
Consumers' co-operation,
Social credit,
Production-for-use,
Taxation,
Public works."

Many of the schemes, Mr. Galloway concluded, to the interviewer, are dubious or fantastic, but "they have educational value and are an encouraging sign of thinking and searching for a real way out." He feels also that it might be possible to clarify differences and formulate a basic minimum program upon which many of the groups could agree.

"The one basic principle," as Mr. Galloway sees it, "is the social utilization of the productive resources of the country in the interest of progressively rising material and cultural standards of living for all the people."

As to how to get it, he says:

No Single Simple Solution

"There are many formulae for the solution of the economic dilemma but there is no simple, single solution. Probably the best strategy is to employ a variety of promising techniques." Personally believing that a decline of competitive capitalism may be countered in part by state ownership and competition, by producers' and consumers' co-operation, and by a strong labor movement, Mr. Galloway nevertheless concludes that little is to be gained by hypothetical debate over means—the method of progress is to "experiment with promising proposals, measure the result and be governed accordingly."

He continued:

"The objectives we are seeking are peaceful, orderly, democratic change; reduction of the costs of change to a minimum; maximum reconciliation of individualistic and collectivistic principles; and a new social order based on an economy of abundance."

Question Is How to Get It

According to Mr. Galloway, there is in America no important disagreement as to the "availability and desirability of plenty for all." The real issues have to do with means, not ends.

"Agreement on a detailed program of action for achieving an abundance economy has not been arrived at. Such a program will require changes in institutions and habits of thought to be effected by peaceful, orderly, and democratic means. Pending development of a more elaborate program, emphasis is being placed on the adoption by industry, labor and government of policies of expansion rather than restriction, such policies to be implemented by scientific methods of increasing efficiency, productivity, and consumption.

"Any practicable program must be not only economically sound, but administratively workable and acceptable to public opinion."

Richard L. Strout

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George B. Galloway

Field Representative of National Economic and Social Planning Association

'Fire Over England' Wins Film Medal

NEW YORK, Feb. 4—The motion-picture committee of the League of Nations, by unanimous vote, has awarded its 1937 gold medal to "Fire Over England," according to an announcement from the local offices of Alexander Korda, English producer. Special showings of the film will be sponsored by the League in Geneva, Paris and other European capitals, it was stated.

The award was decided by the vote of 52 member nations of the CILDAC, Comite International pour La Difusion Artistique et Litteraire par la Cinematographe. Previous winning productions were "Little Lord Fauntleroy" and "Our Daily Bread."

"Fire Over England," which was produced by Erich Pommer, deals with episodes from the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In the cast are Flora Robson, Laurence Olivier, Vivien Leigh, Leslie Banks, Raymond Massey and Tamara Desni. The picture was directed by William K. Howard and will have its American premiere at Radio City on March 4.

G-Men Announce Arrest And Extortion Confession

Edgar Hoover said yesterday that Sdgar Hoover said yesterday that federal agents had arrested Joseph Palazzo of Sandusky, Ohio, on charges of attempting to extort $10,000 from Dr. Carl R. Knoble, Sandusky physician. Mr. Hoover, director o fthe Federal Bureau of Investigation, said Palazzo had confessed writing three extortion letters, threatening Knoble's two grandchildren unless he paid $10,000.

Federal agents arrested Palazzo yesterday at Sandusky. Mr. Hoover added, after they learned he had purchased a ribbon for a 1914 model typewriter. The extortion notes were written on such a machine.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 255 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.

New Haven—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

New Haven-Waterbury—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 10:05 a. m., W1XBS, 1530kc.

New London—Daily, 11 a. m. and 4:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.

Waterbury—Week days, 11:45 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Augusta—Daily, 5:15 p. m., WRDO, 1370kc.

Massachusetts

Boston-Springfield—Week days, 1:45 p. m., and 5 p. m., WBZ-WBZA, 990kc; W1XK (shortwave), 9.57mc.

Boston—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 6 p. m., W1XAL (shortwave), 11.79mc.

Boston—Week days, 12 noon and 4 p. m., WORL, 920kc.

New Bedford—Wednesdays, 11:30 a. m., WNBH, 1310kc.

Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:15 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 4 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

Manchester—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 2:45 p. m., WFEA, 1340kc.

Portsmouth—Daily, no regular time assigned, WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 1:15 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.

Rutland—Week days, 11:30 a. m., and 7:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.

Springfield—Week days, 11:30 a. m. and 9 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

St. Albans—Week days, between 11 and 12 noon, WQDM, 1370kc.

Waterbury—Week days, 9 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 6 p. m., W1XAL, 11.79mc.

Boston—Week days, 1:45 p. m., and 5 p. m., W1XK 9.57mc.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Daily, 3:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

Export of Arms Direct to Spain By U.S. Is Halted

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 — The latest monthly report by the State Department's munitions control board made public here last night discloses two significant facts.

First, direct export of American munitions to Spain has been completely stopped as a result of emergency legislation. In addition, there is nothing in the official records to indicate that any appreciable amount of American munitions are now going to a neutral destination from which they might be transhipped to Spain.

Second, the Netherlands is leaning heavily on American industry in an extensive program of air armaments for its East Indies possessions. Total Netherlands purchases over the past 13 months have reached $4,603,663. Much of this is accounted for by ostensibly non-military aircraft. But it is significant that in January $520,707 was spent on munitions under the category of bombs and $24,285 for bomb mounts and release mechanism for export to the Netherlands Indies.

January a Bare Month

The January report shows licenses were issued during the month for export to Spain of munitions worth $4,507,050. However, these were the licenses issued to Richard Dineley which were voided by passage of the emergency arms embargo against shipments to Spain before any of the articles covered by the licenses had left the United States. There were no other licenses issued for Spain.

The only possibility of a re-export deal, with Spain the ultimate destination, is suggested by the licenses for export to Mexico amounting to $351,207 in value, of which $314,150 was for non-military aircraft. However, American manufacturers supply most air equipment for both Mexican airlines and the Mexican armed forces. The State Department says it is satisfied that all the equipment licensed for export to Mexico is intended for Mexican use and not for re-export to Spain.

Vital Link to Home

A large portion o. the Netherlands purchases is undoubtedly of non-military character. The extensive Dutch air lines which link Europe with the Far East employ American-built planes. In January, $1,050,000 was spent by the Netherlands on non-military planes of the type used on these airlines.

However, the commercial service in which these planes are employed is a vital link between the mother country and the colonies and undoubtedly must be considered to have some strategic military value. As for the half million dollar bomb purchases; they speak for themselves. With the Far East in a most uncertain condition tiny Holland is concerned over the future of its enormously valuable East Indian possessions.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG COMMISSIONS selling Easter, Birthday, Everyday Cards to friends, neighbors. Also personal stationery. Samples free. Experience unnecessary. Wallace Brown, 225B 5th Ave., N.Y.

Extra money selling outstanding 14 folder $1. Every Day greeting card assortment. Up to 100% profit. 6 other year-round sellers. Samples on approval. Doehla Co., Dept. S G-1, Fitchburg, Mass.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Husband and wife and unmarried man to teach next fall in a boys' boarding school in New England; must be experienced, have thorough knowledge of subject matter, a broad concept of teaching, and be athletically inclined; subjects to be covered: English, Music, Typewriting; actual membership in Christian Science church not requisite. Write full particulars and give references. Box X-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS. Personal, confidential service, low cost, terms. Write for free book, "How to Get Your Patent." L. F. RANDOLPH, Dept. 563, Washington, D. C.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

INCREASE your income selling friends, neighbors nationally known guaranteed pure silk, full fashioned, first quality hosiery; experience unnecessary; we show you how; liberal commissions; six special sample outfit offers. SILVER LADY, 366 Fifth Ave., New York.

POSITION open for capable lady to handle local orders for popular Maisonette Frocks; pays good commissions weekly; showing exclusive Spring styles; rapid advancement; no experience or investment required. THE WARD-STILSON CO., Dept. 37 Anderson, Ind.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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BOSTON, 228-232-236-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River, all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St., 2-3-4 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3. Ken. 2444 or superintendent in each house.

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Two rooms, large kitchenette and dinette; very large living room, fireplace; overlooking Charles River; Venetian blinds throughout; free electricity and gas; $80. Call Kenmore 9075 (Boston).

NEWTONVILLE, MASS. — 6-room lower, or upper 6-room and 2 baths; thoroughly renovated; heated garages; 5 min. to high school, Christian Science church; may be seen at 14 Bonwood St., afternoon and evening.

RIVERSIDE Apartment Hotel

Ideal furnished suites on Charles River. near Mass. Ave. Housekeeping equipment; low weekly, monthly rates; all sizes; parking. 430 Memorial Drive, Cambridge. KIRkland 4726.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, 157 Beacon St.—Delightful two-room apartment combining modern conveniences with home-like atmosphere; ideal location. KEN. 1756.

VERY attractive three-room apartment, beautifully furnished, 28 minutes Grand Central (Mt. Vernon); $10 weekly. Hillcrest 1982-J, evenings.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

W. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. Endicott 2-1843

CAMERAS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC

WE buy, sell and trade cameras, binoculars, microscopes, lenses, motion picture equipment; inquiries invited. NEWMAN CAMERA EXCHANGE, 1192 6th Ave., N. Y. LO 5-8236.

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PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th St., New York City
Modern, Creative, Ballet, Tap, Social, Acting

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FOLDING CHAIRS—A freight car lot with 4000 chairs; some specials and some closeout bargains. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 57 Haymarket Sq., Boston. Tel. Cap. 3632.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FUR COAT FOR SALE
Black caracul coat, size 38-40; price reasonable. Call HANcock 1377 (Boston).

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MRS. ARTHUR H. ALGER—Lineage traced, charts prepared, member N. E. Genealogical Society, 6 Brown Terrace, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

HELP WANTED—MEN

HIGH-CLASS superintendent for Westchester estate, thoroughly experienced in gardening, cultivation and live stock; prefer married man for permanent position. Write full details. Box JC-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER—2 adults, 2 children; four-room apt.; assist with cooking. 1158 West 180th St., Bronx, N. Y. Phone Topping 2-0083.

HOUSEKEEPER, general work, for two adults, private house; sleep out preferred; $10 week. 1214 E. 59th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RESPONSIBLE helper; some cooking; small family; moderate wages; pleasant home. 13 Ash St., Garden City, N. Y. Tel. G. C. 1344-W.

HOMES TO SHARE

LARCHMONT, N. Y.—Home to share; couple or two women; $65. Tel. Larchmont 491. 36 Pinebrook Dr.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES
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A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090.

QUIET rooms for rest and study loving care and attention if required. JANET CUBY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Telephone Freeport 6155.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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Perfectly Installed Steam, Hot Air, Hot Water Systems
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FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT
We Sell All Makes
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PRINTING—Every description, helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 4-6147.

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ROOMS TO LET

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N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (115th), Columbia University section. Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient, $5-$10, visitors welcome; tourist rate Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 49 Claremont Ave., opp. Columbia. Exceptionally clean, light rooms, home privileges; call evenings or Saturday, Sunday. Monument 2-8619. FOSTER

N. Y. C., 171 W. 71st Street, Apt. 12-N—Delightful, sunny room, two windows; unobstructed view; all transportation; refined home. Trafalgar 7-9809.

N. Y. C., 202 Riverside Drive (92nd)—New, sunny, quiet; singles, doubles; convenient; privileges; $6 to $12. Riv. 9-1143.

N. Y. C. — Delightful, quiet, immaculate, corner room, running water; near church, Broadway (108th St.). Phone Sunday and evenings. Academy 2-3075.

N. Y. C., 611 W. 137th—Pleasant single, double, near bath, running water, elevator; convenient subway, buses; privileges; reasonable. (Apt. 62).

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RUGS, domestic and orientals, bought, sold, exchanged; largest used rug dealers in N. E. Armory Co., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4048. We do cleaning and repairing too.

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EXPERIENCED stenographer and Elliott-Fisher biller desires position. N. Y. C. Write Box W-1, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., New York.

MIDDLE-AGED, motherly widow, capable of managing a household, desires a position as housekeeper; loves young children; experienced attendant. Box G-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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DICTION, dramatic interpretation, speech choir, adults; individuals or groups; children's Sat. class beginning Feb. 13th. Endicott 2-7087. MARION D. ROBB, 520 West End Ave., N. Y. C.

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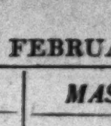
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Values $35 to $75 in 4 Groups
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Call C. Henry Jackson

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For Your Valentine
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MASSACHUSETTS

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Permanent Special for February—Croquignole or Spiral, regular $5.00, for..... $4.00

45 Merrimack Street Tel. 4945

LYNN

Goddard Bros

LYNN, MASS.

"RED LABEL"

Pepperell SHEETS

A Dollar Day Feature

Friday and Saturday THIS WEEK

Popular Sizes—Cellophane Wrapped

The Pepperell Mills Guarantee Them for Three Years!

Size 63x99 Pepperells

That sells regularly for $1.05

84c ea.

Size 72x99. Regular at $1.15. Ea.. 94c

Size 81x99. Regular at $1.25.... $1.04

PEPPERELL CASES—Size 42x38½. Regular at 30c 4 for $1.00

Dollar Days

Friday and Saturday

A Semi-Annual Event at Rogers

T·W·ROGERS CO

Department Store Union Street

Whyte's Enterprise Laundry

Cleansing Laundering

83-87 WILLOW STREET - LYNN, MASS

MALDEN

Don't Wait

If You Need Furniture

Buy Now!

SAVE 10 to 40%

during our great

FEBRUARY SALE

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454-458 Main Street, Malden

Open Thurs. and Sat. Evenings

OPEN EVENINGS

Have Your Used Fur Coats Made into Fur Capes at

WESSELL FUR SHOP

We Also Make Scarfs

Cloth Coats Cleaned and Relined

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488 Main Street Malden, Mass.

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First-Class Work by Skilled Workers

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We give the same service on small jobs as we do on large ones.

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FOR VALENTINE

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Lingerie, Hosiery

BOYD'S

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EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase stands in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

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HI-HEAT COAL

More Heat Per Dollar

USE LESS COSTS LESS

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TEL. CHAS. 1107

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HARDWARE—PAINTS—OILS

GIFTS—TOYS—GAMES

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Phone MYStic 2584 Medford Square

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Incorporated

JENNEY AERO GASOLINE

"Greater Boston's Finest Service Station"

Packard Sales and Service

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Tel. Arlington 3858

Home of Quality and Service

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Place Your Order With Us for

Fresh Dressed Vermont Turkeys

Native Chickens and Capons

Excellent quality—Reasonable prices

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Safe Deposit Boxes

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25 HIGH STREET

BANK BY MAIL

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ROCHFORD MOTORS

Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

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For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 to 12 a. m. daily.

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Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Work

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19 ESSEX STREET MELROSE 2868

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AT COST

Line of attractive dresses will be reduced to make room for spring merchandise.

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58 ESSEX STREET MEL. 4010

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1882 WHETTON'S 1937

Lynn and Diesel Oil Burners

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SUBURBAN DAIRY FARMS

Perfectly Pasteurized Milk and Cream Produced from Clean State and Federal Tested Cows.

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Special Cakes for

VALENTINE'S DAY

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ADAMS BROS., Inc.

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Jenney Service Station

AERO GASOLINE

Valvoline, Quaker State Oil, Willard Batteries, Pennsylvania Tires

TEL. NEEDHAM 1449

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Make It a

FLORAL VALENTINE

Sales Agent for

Toridheet Oil Burners

WILLIAM H. MUDGE

Plumbing—Heating

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1043 Purchase St., New Bedford, Mass. Tel. 5560

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NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

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Opp. Municipal Lot

Tel. 213

Store at Hyannis Open the year round — at Falmouth, open during the Summer months.

Buy Furniture in February

and buy of the store whose sales are genuine.

You Know the Place

THE C. F. WING CO.

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OLSON & APPLEBY

General Contractors

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TELEPHONE 5549

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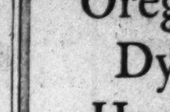
WM. D. HOYT *Optometrists*

I. F. ARSENAULT

JAMES T. ALMY CO.

230 Union Street

New Bedford, Mass. Phone 2612



Gulf Hill Dairy

Gulf Hill Parlors

596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.

So. Dartmouth, Mass.

Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream

Luncheon Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Schrafft's Candies

The Print Shop

For Your

VALENTINES

586 PLEASANT STREET

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STOP HERE for

TEXACO, TYDOL and TRUCO GASOLINE

TRUE'S FILLING STATIONS

at the Traffic Circle Newburyport-Turnpike

CHASE & LUNT

Reliable Insurance

Tel. 163

55 Pleasant St. Newburyport

Sweetest

VALENTINES

Mail Orders

FOWLE'S

17 State Street

VALENTINE SPECIALS

Packages of Chocolates, Card and Dinner Favors, Salted Nuts, Chocolate and Cream Hearts. The ideal gift for Feb. 14th.

Mail Orders—Prompt Attention

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Sherwin-Williams Products

The Paint Shop

PAINTERS and DECORATORS

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E. W. PRATT COMPANY

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Kinney

Shoes for Children

W. L. McCAMMON

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BOSTON GARDENING COMPANY

For Valentine's Day

CORSAGES CUT FLOWERS

POTTED TULIPS, HYACINTHS, JONQUILS

Flowers Telegraphed

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COAL - COKE

Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500

B. S. HATCH CO.

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All Types of

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OIL BURNERS GAS APPLIANCES

Sold, Installed and Serviced

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WINDOW SHADES

and Interior Decorating

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West Newton 2511-M

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Choice Meats and Poultry

Fancy Fruits and Vegetables

Many Nationally Advertised Products

Paramount Market

INCORPORATED

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Furnace and Range Oil

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Values That May Not Return for Years

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- the alice shop -

VALENTINES

5c - $1.00

Box assortment for Children to make up

711 Washington Street

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Switch

to

DODGE

And Save Money

SHAPIRO MOTORS

631 North St. F. C. Foster, Manager

The Agricultural National Bank of Pittsfield

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

For Your Lenten Menu

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By KULDA'S

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Listen to the "D & H"

Radio Program Sunday 2 P. M.

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Skis, Poles, Findings, Clothing, Boots

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Official AAA Garage

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172 West St. Tel. 7396

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A Service for Every Household

DIAL 6493

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

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$1 Opens an Account

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Don't lose 52 washdays this year.

OLD COLONY LAUNDRY

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Wilbur Boon Shoes fit ALL

5-POINTS

instead of just length and width

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651 Hancock St., Wollaston

415 Hancock St., Norfolk Downs

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Diamonds, Watches, Silver

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EXPERT REPAIR WORK

On All Makes of Cars

Winter Oils, Greases and Anti-Freezes

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RESTAURANT and FOOD SHOP

Reservations Made for Special Parties

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"LET GEORGE DO IT"

NOW Is the Time to "WINTERIZE" Your Car

The Place

Ritchie's Auto Repair Service

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General Repairing on All Makes of Cars

William D. Michael, O. D.

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OFFICE. TEL. PRES. 6735

RES. TEL. BRAINTREE 1778

HARRY G. MARCH

General Electric Appliances

Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps

Radio Service on All Makes

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The Sign of Quality Since 1899

R. E. FOY & SONS, Inc.

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Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

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New Method Laundry

STAR BUNDLE 20 lbs. $2.00

Everything, Including Shirts, Washed and Ironed

22 Gould St., Stoneham, Mass.

TEL. STON. 0407

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FRANCIS BROS.

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Greeting Cards for All Occasions

Winter Sports Equipment

Skis—Skates—Sleds

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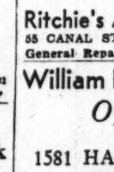

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Nest of Tables $14.75

Early American Design

Pegged Construction

Solid Bird's-Eye Maple Tops

SPENCER FURNITURE CO.

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Residence: 58 Federal St., Reading. 0711-M

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We specialize in care of hair and scalp. Special prices during February for

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Starts February 15 at 9 a. m., continuing throughout the month. Upwards of 1500 books to be sold at 10 cents each.

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Prices Are Low

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Belden & Snow

"The Men's Wear Stores"

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Prices Reduced on Pajamas, Hosiery, Mackinaws, Heavy Jackets.

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of

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Shoes for All Occasions

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COAL—COKE

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Any Garment Cleansed and Refinished 49c

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Free Call and Delivery Service

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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"Funeral direction marked by complete, unobtrusive and economical service."

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Charge Accounts Solicited

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendsley's

WELLESLEY HILLS DELIVERY

LUNCHEON

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Our Own Make

WEL. 0165

WINCHESTER

THE MOUNTAINS

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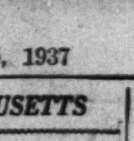
Home Cooked Foods

Domestic Help

Win. 2311-M Win. 0369

WINTHROP

LECHTUR'S ODORLESS CLEANSING



Only High Quality Work is done here.

We specialize in FURS. We remodel your fur coat while it is stored with us.

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We call and deliver

Everybody's Cash Market

4 BARTLETT ROAD OCEAN 1520

Face Rump Roast (Western Heavy Beef)	33c lb.
Leg and Loin Lamb	24c lb.
Legs of Lamb (Small Size)	27c lb.
Fresh Haddock	10c lb.
Fancy No. 1 Smelts	2 lbs. 29c
Fresh Oysters	29c pt.
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Fancy Seedless Grapefruit	4 for 25c
Fresh String Beans	2 qts. (1½ lbs.) 19c

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Tel. Ocean 0021

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OCEAN 0050

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For Southern Wear

Slocum's Silk Store

476 MAIN ST. SECOND FLOOR

European Local Classified

(Continued)

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Practical Watch and Clock Makers, Cleaning and Repairs, Opera Glasses, etc. 26 Shop Street BRIGHTON. (Tel.) 1061

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The Hammond Organ

Sub-Distributors for Boosey & Hawkes

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Demonstrations at our Organ *Studio*, 70-72 High Street, Sidcup.

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The Beehive and Market House GUERNSEY

Le Riche's Stores Ltd.

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Lushus *Quality Groceries and Provisions*

TABLE JELLIES *at Lowest Prices*

Lovell & Co

Telephone 443 Telegrams 470

7,9 & 11 SMITH STREET, Guernsey

Complete House Furnishers and House Agents

GUERNSEY AND JERSEY

SIR Herbert Barker SHOES

FITTED BY

BEGHIN'S Jersey & Guernsey

England

BEDFORDSHIRE

BEDFORD

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INSURANCE

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Proprietor, E. A. STAMP

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G. A. NORTON

Foot Comfort Specialists

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Church's China Stores

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Agents for all the best makes of china, including Minton, Doulton, Coalport, Spode, etc.

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TEL. 87213

A. E. Doy

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HYDE ROAD CORNER

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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(Continued)

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Harris Osborne Ltd
TOTNES ROAD and DARTMOUTH ROAD

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THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
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Central Heating Installations
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Complete House Furnishers
Agents for Staples, Vi-Spring, Vono, Slumberland and Deepsleep Mattresses and Divans
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Stains, Greenwich and Nairn Linoleum LAID FREE
ABBEY ROAD, TORQUAY 'Phone 2061

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High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
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Now on Exhibition
A Visit Will Be Appreciated.
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Complete House Furnishers
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Children's Corner

Billy Goat 'Cuts Up'

Little black Billy goat with funny-looking whiskers hanging from his chin, went sulkingly along the lane pulling Ned and Jane in their brand new express wagon.

Usually little black Billy goat liked to frolic with the children, but today he did not seem happy at all. He would go a few feet and then stop and chew at the harness. Then he stood straight up on his hind feet, and jerked the wagon up in the air.

Ned and Jane were not expecting him to do this and when he jerked the wagon so suddenly, they fell out of the wagon into the dust in the lane. But little black Billy goat did not care, for he felt cross about something and had decided he would not pull the wagon again. He would not, even if he had to run away from the children.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Jane Was Holding Him Tight

There was a vegetable garden at the end of the lane where nice green carrot and beet tops were growing. So little black Billy goat went into the garden and because he was cross he ate all of the lovely green things he could find.

Not far beyond the garden, a lady was sitting under the trees sewing. When she tried to chase him from the garden, little black Billy goat put his head down close to the ground and chased her into the house. Then he kicked over a pail of water that stood close to the porch steps, upsetting the nice new wagon and pulled loose his harness. After he had done all that he felt more cross than ever for his legs became mixed up in the harness.

Because he was tangled up in the harness, he could not run very fast and it was not long before some boys playing ball in a near-by field caught little black Billy goat by the harness and made him trot around and around the field. By the time the boys grew tired of chasing him, little black Billy goat was ready for some other fun. He pulled hard at his harness and the boys let him go, then he dashed away toward the lane and found a nice shady place under a big tree where he lay down to take a nap.

Suddenly the sky grew dark and the wind said, "Brrrrrrrrrrrrr," through the trees, and the rain came down and made the little black Billy goat all wet. He shook his fuzzy head sadly for it seemed to him the whole world was dismal and cold.

Then he remembered all the nice things Ned and Jane had ever done for him and he began to be sorry he had been so cross to them. He decided to hurry right back to his nice warm stable. Then the sun came out from behind the clouds and all the world seemed bright again.

Little black Billy goat ran up the lane as fast as his legs would go, he had not gone far when Ned and Jane came running toward him pulling the nice new wagon.

Little black Billy goat cast down his eyes and hung his head as if he was ashamed of being naughty.

"Why I believe he is sorry," said Ned.

"Of course, he is," said Jane, placing her arm around his neck and stroking his wet nose. "Aren't you, Billy goat?"

And little black Billy goat jerked his head up and down as though he was saying "Yes." But it was because Jane was holding him so tight around his neck, he could hardly breathe.

Daily Anecdote

A Hope Fulfilled

A minister once compared the Bible to a great tree, likening its books to branches, its chapters to twigs, its verses to leaves. And then he said, "My text is on the thirty-ninth branch, the third twig, and the seventeenth leaf. Try to find the text."

A little boy sitting near the pulpit answered, "Malachi, third chapter, seventeenth verse."

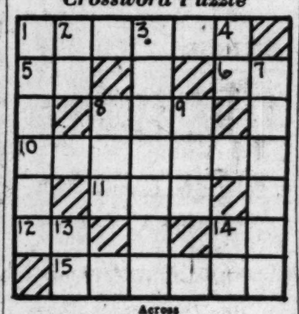
"Right, my boy," said the clergyman. "Take my place and read it."

In a clear, sweet voice the boy read, "And they shall be mine, saith the Lord of hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels. . . ."

"Well done," pronounced the preacher. "I hope one day you will be a minister."

The man's hope was fulfilled. The boy became a great minister, beloved both in America and Great Britain. His name was Henry Drummond.

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1. Pity
5. Preposition
6. Bone
8. Chopping instrument
10. An independent state
11. Grow old
12. Printer's measure
14. Preposition
15. Possessors

Down

1. Sea-robber
2. Indefinite article
3. Polygon of six angles
4. Therefore
7. Neck-pieces
8. Arabian garment
9. Compass direction
13. Negation
14. Conjunction

(The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere)

Odds and Ends

Union Stockyards

Chicago has the largest livestock market in the world.

Orange Juice

California canned more than 1,000,000 cases of orange juice in 1936.

Studies In the Psalms

No. 68 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalms 14 and 53

Judgment of a Corrupt World

(A Psalm of the Return to Jerusalem)

Although these two psalms are almost identical, except in the use of the words "Lord" and "God" and in the slight change in theme evident in verse five, which distinguishes them as sung on different occasions, they were probably associated with two widely different periods and commemorated two different national events.

The theme of an utterly corrupt world and the treatment of it in vivid figures of judgment combine into a type of Hebrew literature usually attributed to the closing period of the exile and the time approaching the coming of Jesus.

The rhapsodic pictures of judgment, redemption and vision, which are the product of such prophets as the second and third Isaiahs, Joel, Zechariah, Habakkuk and Malachi, all associated with this period between the return from Babylon and the dawn of the Christian era, would naturally place psalms of a similar character in the same period.

After the presentation of a world so utterly corrupt that the "fool hath said in his heart, 'There is no God,'" the following short stanza (v. 2, 3) shows the astonishment of Deity at the blindness of men and a searching to see "if there were any that did understand. . . ."

But what the search revealed as the cause of all this apparent lack of knowledge, understanding and corruption, so deep that they "eat up my people as they eat bread," is fear!

"There were they in great fear, where no fear was," says Psalm 53. Indeed the seeming evil which threatened had already been scattered!

Psalm 14 slightly varies the reflection upon fear and attributes its nothingness to the fact that "God is in the generation of the righteous," which is just another way of saying the same thing.

The final stanza (v. 6) is a plea for the vision of hope, a subject as familiar to the readers of the later prophets as the subject of the Messianic hope:

> Oh that the salvation of Israel were come out of Zion!

The reference to the return from captivity, which seems to be imminent or hoped for, would associate these psalms with that experience, and would logically connect the "workers of iniquity . . . who eat up my people" with the later Babylonian monarchs.

Vocations

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought success. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Radio Cabinets Into Desks

What to do with an old-fashioned (if 10 years can age) radio cabinet caused our family to start looking for someone to change it into a useful piece of furniture for the apartment.

In a near-by city friends told us of an elderly man who had recently worked himself off the relief rolls by working over such radio cabinets. And for $7 he made our cabinet into a clever ornamental desk, for which a furniture store would surely charge us $20.

No doubt other men similarly qualified could, with a little study, achieve similar results.—R. P. S., McMinnville, Oregon.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Improper Dismissal

Question: Six years ago the board dropped the name of a certain member from the membership roll. The bylaws state that charges against any member shall be "in writing duly signed." There is nothing in the records or the minutes of any board meeting to show that there were any charges made. The dismissed member did not at that time, nor at any time since, ask for a hearing before the board or the membership. Now a member of the former board has introduced a motion that since the action was not in accord with the bylaws it be declared void and the dismissed member reinstated.

What is the right way to settle this question—to reinstate the member, or for the person to apply for membership in the usual way? Our bylaws provide: "At any meeting the membership may direct, consider, or review any action of the board."

Answer: While a society has the right to dismiss a member simply on "the moral conviction of the truth of the charge" (Robert's Rules of Order, page 304), and without what is called legal evidence, the accused member has the right to defend himself, and should therefore be notified in writing of the charges.

If a point of order had been made to the board at the time, or if the question had been raised in a membership meeting reasonably soon thereafter, it would seem sufficient to have simply declared the action of the board void; which would mean that the member continued his membership, unless the board took action as provided by the bylaws. However, since this was not done at the time, and since the member did not resist the expulsion or ask for a hearing, and has apparently assented to non-membership during the past six years, and since the technical question of illegality seems to rest upon whether or not charges were made in writing—a question which may be difficult to determine at this date—it is the writer's opinion that the former member should apply for membership in the usual way.

If there is a difference of opinion about this, a vote of the membership would seem competent to decide the proper course.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: How did you acquire your nom de plume? Skip the answer, for I'm the world's least-informed person on baseball.

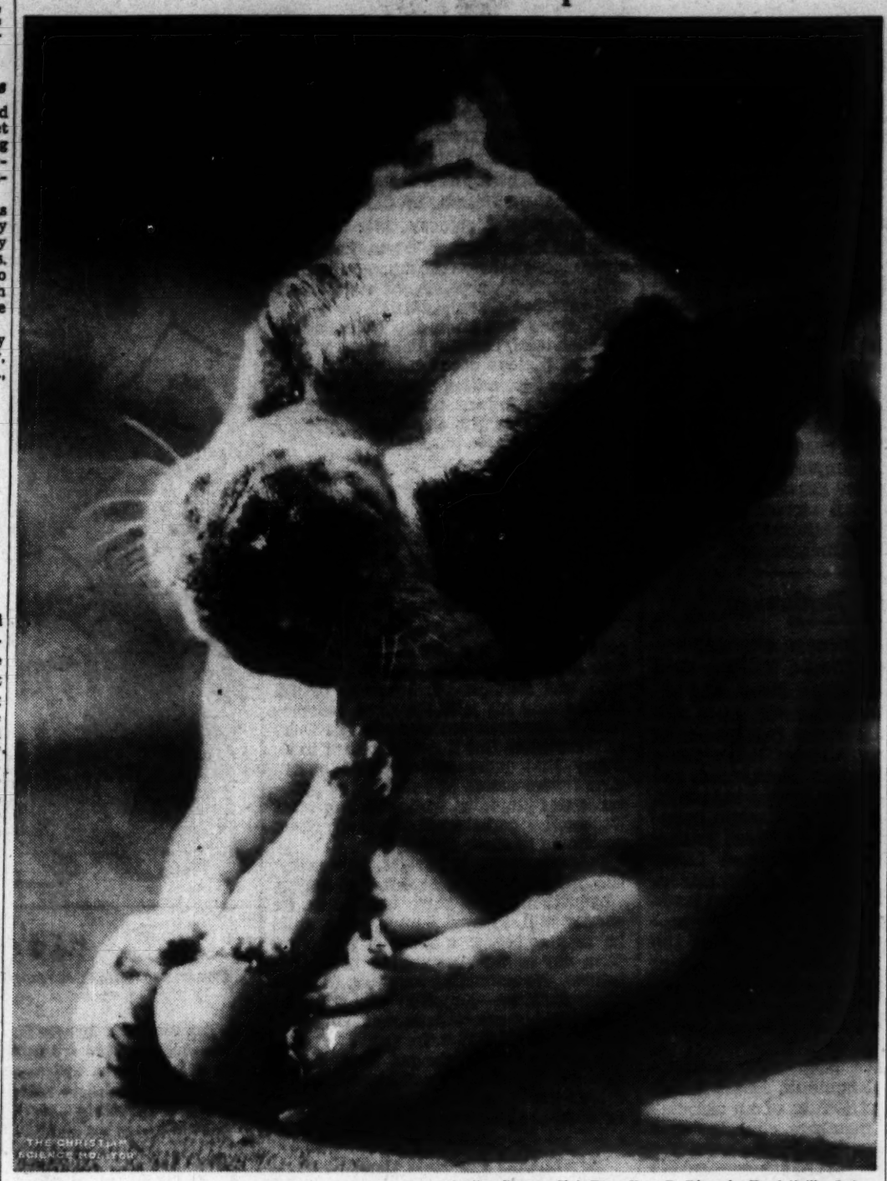
Bible Arithmetic: 10 (10 virgins) plus 5 (5 wise virgins) minus 3 (day) times 5 (5 foolish virgins) divided by 4 (hour) equals 15.

Letter Changing: Ear, mar, map, lap, lip.

A Couplet: Church.

Paintings and Artists: Sistine Madonna—Raphael; Painter's Mother—Whistler; the Blue Boy—Gainsborough; George Washington—Stuart; Man With a Hoe—Millet; the Pool—Corot; Galahad—G. F. Watts; Horse Fair—Rosa Bonheur; a Laughing Cavalier—Frans Hals; Helping Hand—Renouf.

?—Write Your Own Caption—?



Monitor Camera Club From Vera B. Edwards, Kendallville, Ind.

Readers Are Invited to Submit Clever Titles for This Picture; and on Feb. 19, the 10 Best, Together With Names of Senders, Will Be Published on This Page. Captions Should Not Exceed Seven Words, and Should Be Addressed to Daily Features Editor—a Postal Card Will Serve

Quotation for Today

SPEAK not at all in any wise till you have somewhat to speak; care not for the reward of your speaking, but simply and with undivided mind for the truth of your speaking.—Carlyle.

Brevities

Boston Herald: An information note explains that natives of the Caroline Islands have a coin made of rock and twelve feet in diameter. We are convinced that it would be just the thing to toss to the wandering piper who occasionally tootles "Is It True What They Say About Dixie?" under our window as we write.

Lewisham and Catsford Guide: Women are without a sense of humor so that they can love men instead of laughing at them.

Indianapolis News: Some distant relatives wouldn't be so bad if they kept their distance.

New Yorker: Roosevelt and Garner have made a gentlemen's agreement not to give each other dinners in 1937. Cactus Jack is very happy, because a Vice-President has to have lots of sleep if he is going to keep awake all afternoon in the Senate.

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Don't worry if the men out your way go about with heads bowed down. They may be trying to hide those Christmas ties.

St. Louis Star Times: The astonishing thing about a radio photograph is why they go to so much trouble for a thing that looks like that.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Bean Race

The players sit along the sides of a long table, and the game is played left side of table versus right side of table.

Each player is given three small beans and a straw. Each leader starts by holding the straw in his mouth and drawing one bean after another up and placing it with the straw into a paper plate. Then he gives the plate to the next person, who follows suit. First side of table to finish wins the contest.—Mrs. A. H., Berkeley, Calif.

What They Say

Cloudless Skies

"The more sunshine you spread, the less rain will strike you."—Dr. George Parrish, Los Angeles City Health Office.

Pun

"As between black shirts and red shirts, I am among those who cry, 'A plague on both your blouses.'"—A. P. Herbert.

In Lighter Vein

The Reward

A Scotsman, leaving his friend's house, where he had been paying a visit, held out a nickel and a dime, saying, "Now, Sandy, which one will ye hae?"

Young Sandy, being a cute, wee beggar, said: "Ach, Mr. M'Tavish, I was always taught no' to be greedy, so I'll hae the wee one."

M'Tavish, not to be outdone, replied: "Weel, Sandy, for being a good boy, and not being greedy, I'll gie the big one to ye."—Montreal Herald.

Right!

Political Speaker: "What we need is a working majority, and then—"

A Voice: "Better reverse it, mister. What we really need is a majority working."—Melrose Free Press.

Getting That Over With

"Ladies and gentlemen," said the after-dinner speaker, "before I begin my address I have something that I want to say to you."—Bee-Hive.

Sparrows, Etc.

"What did you have in your garden last year?"

"Plymouth Rocks, Leghorns, and Rhode Island Reds."—Montreal Star.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Membership in the Puzzle Corner Cryptogram Correspondence Club is growing, and a Chicago reader addresses the following open letter to "Home Run Bob," another Chicago reader:

EGQ OUO KGF DJCPUWB KGFW RGZ OB YAFZB? NTUY XEB DRNQBW, IGW U'Z XEB QGWAO'N ABDNX-URIGWZBO YBWNGR GR HDNBHDAA.

Bible Arithmetic

To the number of virgins who went forth to meet the bridegroom —— add the number of those who took oil in their vessels with their lamps ——; subtract the number of letters in the first missing word in the following verse: "Watch therefore; for ye know neither the . . . . . nor the . . . . . wherein the Son of man cometh" ——; multiply by the number of foolish virgins ——; and divide by the number of letters in the second missing word in the verse quoted above ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Another from a Sewaren, N. J., reader: Following the usual rules, change EAR to LIP in 4 moves.

A Couplet

A London, Eng., reader shares the following couplet which conceals a 6-letter word. Can you guess it?

Double C: double H: and you are in it,
My first are last, and my ends begin it.

Paintings and Artists

Ten well-known paintings are listed. Can you match each with the artist's name? The first is checked by way of example.

1	Sistine Madonna	Millet	
2	Painter's Mother	Renouf	
3	The Blue Boy	Raphael	1
4	Geo. Washington	G. F. Watts	
5	Man With a Hoe	Frans Hals	
6	The Pool	Whistler	
7	Galahad	Gainsborough	
8	The Horse Fair	Corot	
9	Laughing Cavalier	Stuart	
10	Helping Hand	Rosa Bonheur	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Cycle of a Joke

Birth: A freshman thinks it up and laughs aloud, waking up two fraternity men in the back row.

Age 5 minutes: Freshman tells it to a senior, who answers: "It's funny, but I heard it before."

Age 1 day: Senior turns it in to college magazine as his own.

Age 2 days: Editor thinks it's terrible.

Age 10 days: Editor has to fill magazine, so joke is printed.

Age 1 month: Thirteen college comics reprint it.

Age 3 years: Monitor reprints the joke in "Lighter Vein."

Age 10 years: Seventy-six radio comedians discover it simultaneously, tell it, accompanied by howls of mirth from the boys in the orchestra ($5 a howl).

Age 100 years: Professors start telling it in class.—Republic Item.

The Kind of Questioner We Like

After his audience with the King, Dr. Johnson said: "I found him possessed of much curiosity. His Majesty, indeed, was multifarious in his questions, but, thank God, he answered them all himself."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Ready Answer

"Johnny," said the rather strict parent, "is it possible you are playing with your soldiers on the Sabbath?"

"Oh, it's all right, Mummy," replied the youngster, "it's the Salvation Army."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

More Howlers

"An armature is one who performs on Major Bowes' program."

"A prospectus is one who looks for gold."

"A conservative is a large greenhouse full of hot air."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Hams' and the Flood

Memphis Commercial Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

An amateur radio operator in Dyersburg, Tenn., on Tuesday evening finished transmitting and received a batch of messages with WMC. Then, in response to a query as to how he felt personally, he said, with a distinct note of apology in his voice, "I haven't had but three hours of sleep since Friday an' I'm gettin' kind of tired. I can hold on here a while yet, but if you can get me a relief operator I'd sure appreciate it." In those few words, detailing one incident among many like it, you have the story of the "ham," the fellow who ordinarily chats back and forth till the small hours with others of his clan and about things that don't matter to anyone but them.

Come emergency and disaster anywhere, though, the "hams" become indispensable, the only links in the chain of communication. For the last few nights there has been none of the usual cheerful chatter from the "hams," for they are an orderly lot and jumped to obey the suggestion that they leave the airways open for emergency "traffic." Hail to the "hams," and may their tribe increase!

Caption Contest

Monitor Camera Club
From H. H. Green, Sheffield, England

Although "Tea for Two," "Service, Please," "Dinner for One, James," and certain captions of more or less Scriptural connotation, received more than 20 votes each, the following 10 captions have been adjudged to be the best for the "Caption Contest" picture published two weeks ago today:

"The Autocrat of the Tea Table"
Opal Stearns, Mount Vernon, Iowa.
William Brandt, Baltimore, Md.
Lydia V. Neubuck, Pottersville, N. Y.
Nell Buchanan, Tampa, Fla.
Mabel Lawrence, Peoria, Ill.
W. F. Gerke, Boston, Mass.
Cora Cornwall, West Haven, Conn.

"Paws Before Tea"
Dorothy Galloway, Vancouver, B. C.
Faye Topley, Portland, Maine.
Rev. Frank Field, Port Huron, Mich.
C. R. Hurst, Marianao, Cuba.
Laura Gunther, Midland Park, N. J.

"A Scotch Treat"
Harry Sevan, Winter Park, Fla.
Lucile Koch, St. Louis, Mo.
Natalie Gudger, Boston, Mass.

"His Best Foot Forward"
(Sender's name not attached)

"Food for Thought? No; Thought for Food!"
Rodolphe Rear, Las Vegas, Nev.

"Eat Alone and Like It"
Jennie Johnson, Highland Park, Ill.

"The Pup Supe"
Georgie Graham, Gouverneur, N. Y.

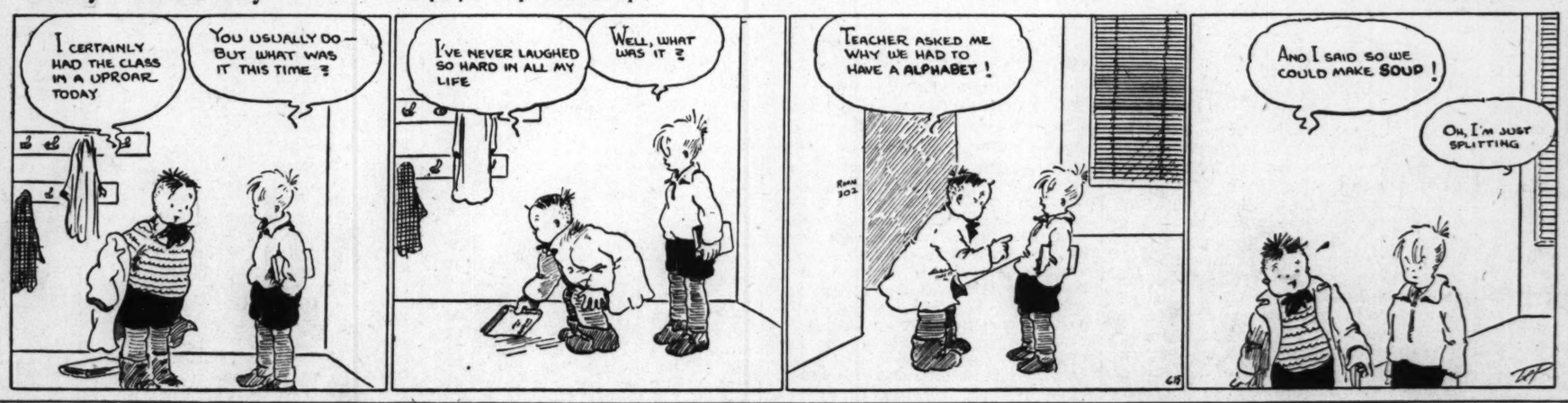
"Position Is Everything"
Helen H. Wetherell, Providence, R. I.

"Another Sit-Down Situation"
Clara Anthony, Oakland, Calif.

"Scottish Rite"
Gerrit Groot, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Recipe for Alphabet Soup*

By Le Pelley


I CERTAINLY HAD THE CLASS IN A UPROAR TODAY
YOU USUALLY DO— BUT WHAT WAS IT THIS TIME ?
I'VE NEVER LAUGHED SO HARD IN ALL MY LIFE
WELL, WHAT WAS IT ?
TEACHER ASKED ME WHY WE HAD TO HAVE A ALPHABET !
AND I SAID SO WE COULD MAKE SOUP !
OH, I'M JUST SPLITTING

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Looks Speak Louder Than Words*

By Carmack

Today I saw a dog all dolled up in a fancy blanket and I was thinking how glad I was that I didn't have to go around in such an outfit—
And would you believe it—the fellow growled and said—"Of course I look silly, but if you were on a leash and had to poke along the way I do, you'd be glad to wear a dog blanket, too!"
"You're right", I wiggled
In fact I was so flabbergasted to have him guess what I was thinking about him that it's a wonder I managed to say anything at all!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Peace Trade, War Trade

TRADE for peace or war? That is the question which testimony by Bernard M. Baruch before the House Military Affairs Committee must raise for every American with a memory long enough to reach back to 1917. Mr. Baruch, expressing his opinion on the Sheppard-Hill bill aiming at industrial mobilization and profit limitation in war time, pointed out what he regarded as an inconsistency between American neutrality efforts and the advancement of the Hull reciprocal trade policy. Mr. Baruch's doubt might be put this way: If foreign nations fear that American neutrality legislation will cut them off from American supplies when they most need them—i. e., in time of war—will they not hesitate to conclude trade agreements in these all too fragile times of peace?

Stated thus, the question may fall short of doing Mr. Baruch's views justice. No doubt he would agree that trade is not an end in itself, and that a large part of the appeal which the Hull trade policy holds for American is an appeal rather to their patriotic peace-mindedness than to their pocketbooks. In so far as the Hull policy may contribute to that world peace which is necessary to make the United States' peace certain, it deserves protection. Leaders the world over are today wisely placing as much stress on the economics of peace as on the politics of peace. And Americans in particular are coming closer and closer to the realization that the making of their country secure against general war is one and the same problem with making the world secure against it.

Placed on any less patriotic and less idealistic basis, the United States' choice between trade and neutrality no doubt would be for neutrality—at any rate for so long as it might be practicable to maintain it. Americans are not yet ready to sell out neutrality aims for mere trade aims. If and when they may be found willing to risk neutrality, the risk should be taken only to further co-operation for peace among the nations.

There has been no adequate political willingness in the United States to risk neutrality for this worthier hope. It is not conceivable that while there remains such unwillingness to embark on enterprises whose profits should be peace, there can develop a willingness to embark on enterprises whose profits may be nothing more than dollars, and whose losses may be lives. Mr. Hull's policies, which Mr. Baruch sees threatened by neutrality efforts, do of course make peace more likely, but they alone probably will not make peace inevitable; and if the policies of other nations meanwhile result in war, few Americans remembering 1917 will wish to trade on other people's troubles.

English on the Run

THE flood fighters along the Mississippi have taken on a new role in addition to fighting the flood. They are teaching the threatened population English. It appears that the riverine dwellers did not know what "evacuate" meant. At least that was the supposition, in view of their unwillingness to move out of the threatened drainage area. So the flood workers compiled leaflets giving a definition of "evacuate" and dropped them over the flood area by airplane.

"Evacuation," explained the War Department, meant "move or be moved." It is a meaning that has clung to the word since the World War. But it has no relation to lexicography. A meaning closer to the dictionary would have been "empty or be emptied." Places are evacuated; people, withdrawn.

The lesson in English, however, said exactly what the War Department meant. That was the main thing. Whether the people will take any notice of the appeal now that they know what the War Department wants is another matter. It might be better if they did. But the tenacity of humankind in face of that disaster which Kipling called an impostor is part of the story of civilization.

Government Workers' Overtime

IN ALL fairness it deserves to be recognized that Government workers are not all clock watchers. Any prevalent impression of that sort must come in for drastic revision in the light of the report of the United States Civil Service Commission that Government employees worked between ten and fourteen million hours of unpaid overtime during the last six months of last year.

Note especially there the word *unpaid*. Almost anywhere else one would expect overtime not only to be paid, but often at a higher rate than regular time. Not so in the Government employ.

This is an abuse that has given employees in the public service copious reason for the most serious complaint. It is a grievance rightly raised by them when any mention is made—as was made in these columns a few weeks ago—of the advantages of security in the Government employ.

The Civil Service Commission report reinforces the point called to our attention in a letter printed elsewhere on this page, that if a worker in one of the federal departments may have spent evening after evening at his desk "beyond the call of duty" he gets no credit for it, but if he takes an hour off for a personal errand, that time is deducted from his annual leave or vacation.

It is a poor rule that does not work both ways. If the worker is to be docked for time off, he should certainly be paid extra for overtime. If the overtime cannot be paid for, the extra hours should positively be made up to the worker in time off. The commission estimates that the extra work thus done during the latter half of 1936 would have cost the Government from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 at regular rates. The public is no more entitled to service for nothing than is any other employer.

Legislation ought to be passed this year to provide that overtime in the Government service shall be compensated either in money or in time off. There ought also to be a uniform practice in the various departments assuring that overtime work shall show to the employee's credit in his service record for advancement. The conditions of the civil service should be continually shaped to eliminate injustice and to reward the willing worker.

Industrial Espionage

OFFICIALS of espionage agencies testifying before the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee stress the alleged social benefits of their work. But document after document has presented the matter in more sinister light; there are reports of union men discharged; the question put up to them by one industrial client was how to get rid of certain hard-working trade unionists "without getting into trouble" with the National Labor Relations Board; dozens of their undercover operatives have become union leaders while secretly in the pay of their employers, through the intermediary of the undercover firm. There are hints, too, of a blacklist, and the evidence is frequent enough to be persuasive that it is against organized labor that the espionage is primarily directed.

Then there have been such extraordinary revealing documents as are taken by subpoena from the files of an association with over 900 members, charging that Gerard Swope is a "dangerous man for industry" because he has sympathized with collective bargaining.

Another big undercover firm which supplies espionage agents is shown to be doing a $500,000 a year business, and is able to pay its president a salary of $75,000. The evidence indicates pretty clearly that the work of espionage has a damaging effect on the workers who are persuaded to practice it upon their fellow workers, and that when they are discovered they become social outcasts. Detective work for the protection of plant is one thing, but espionage designed to break up collective bargaining by labor is another.

It certainly becomes the duty of alert conservatism to be informed of the situation, while the opposition of progressives may be taken for granted. The undercover agent writes his reports daily; scrawled notes, signed by a code number, which are later typed and frequently "doctored" by his employers, as it is shown, in order to make out a better case for selling their own services. The espionage agent is hardly to be envied. He makes friends in order to peddle their opinions; he encourages confidences in order, as it seems, to break them. He is urged, nay, practically ordered, to join a union or fraternal organization, and if it has a pledge or oath of fealty and silence, to disregard it.

The La Follette committee undoubtedly expects to present legislation correcting abuses that have been so far discovered. In the meantime the striking fact remains unchallenged that the practice of espionage is widespread in American industry and that it goes far beyond what most observers had thought likely.

'Phones and Friends

THE first section of the London Telephone Directory for 1937 has just been issued, and statistics, published in connection with this, show that there are 600,000 subscribers, renting 1,022,000 instruments, in the London area.

This great system is a boon for which the public are deeply beholden to the post office; but it is a boon that can be extremely exacting. There is, indeed, something awe-inspiring in the thought of this gallant 600,000—not to mention those who share their instruments—on the alert by day, and, likely as not, by night, to answer the call of duty or of friendship; accessible, moreover, at the cost of a penny or so and a turn of the wrist, to the busybody, the bore, and any casual trespasser on their privacy. Surely many must be tempted at times to cry with Othello:

> Silence that dreadful bell! it frights the isle
> From her propriety.

It is hardly to be wondered at that 20,000 subscribers have retired from the fray and refused to have their names and numbers made public in the directory.

Yet, subtracting those who are in the book for business reasons, there remain a vast number of private subscribers who are there because they prefer it. Perhaps, after all, the busybodies and the bores are few; perhaps one should wonder more at the widespread good manners and forbearance that allow so many to put themselves openly at the call of their fellows without thereby assuming an intolerable burden. Nay, make it for the most part a pleasant circumstance, in which to be rediscovered by old friends, and cultivated by new ones.

A Star Falls to Earth

Book News of the Day

TWO notable biographies of Napoleon on St. Helena have been written: by Lord Roseberry and by Frédéric Masson; the one from the English point of view, the other from the French. Now comes a weightier and more effective undertaking, ST. HELENA, by Octave Aubry (Philadelphia: Lippincott. $5). The author is a Frenchman, it is true, but a literary man-of-the-world, a poet, a painter of history with a palette of vivid colors and "brushes of comets' hair."

M. Aubry has given the world a fine book, certainly; he has also succeeded, in spite of copious documentation, in presenting a fascinating story of those five years on St. Helena, with brilliant characterization of the principal figure in that unforgettable tragedy.

* * *

Napoleon had been treated as an Emperor until he was transferred from H. M. S. Bellerephon to the Northumberland for the trip to St. Helena. But with that change he was a prisoner of state. That was the beginning of his twilight.

One incident was piled on top of another, each to him an insult. Not least was Sir Hudson Lowe, the Englishman who was sent to be Governor of St. Helena, and his jailer: a most unfortunate choice even according to the Duke of Wellington. But it seems evident to M. Aubry that most of the Englishman's errors were errors of omission, of ignorance and stupidity, while much of what Napoleon perpetrated toward him amounted to sheer deviltry.

It is interesting to have M. Aubry reset the stage of that time after Waterloo, when "though the eagle had fallen, its shadow still lay over Europe." The while he was somehow managing to go on from day to day—despite the petty irritations, the crumbling loyalties, the tinkling flatteries—Napoleon was still Europe's nightmare. "A sneeze at Longwood made Louis XVIII turn pale . . ." and those who had arranged that he be shunted off to that dreary island came to realize that their treatment of him only accentuated his glory.

* * *

The English saw to it that the eagle never left that rock. They chained him there; they took every precaution that there should be no second Elba: and there was none, although the captive seemed always waiting for the return to France that everybody had always expected. And his body was buried at St. Helena in 1821, there to lie for twenty more years, until it was taken back to Paris for the final splendid honors when "a million people acclaimed him with a sad and frantic love as he went by on his shield, held up by his Victories, high above the beating of hearts and the terrible dipping of flags."

The sepulchre in France is a mighty monument to a great man, but, M. Aubry insists, it was from his lone rock that his greatness spoke the loudest. E. B. H.

Prevention the Best Protection

"A Federal Service Pay Drive"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Knowing the Monitor's reputation for fairness and justice as well as accuracy, I was greatly disappointed to note the misleading impression concerning government workers and conditions in the government service contained in your recent editorial entitled "A Federal Service Pay Drive." Although the statements of facts contained therein are largely true, an entirely false impression is given to persons unacquainted with all the facts.

It is true that the hours of labor are officially from 9 to 4:30 for most employees in the departments at Washington and for many in the field, yet in actual practice those hours are by no means universally observed. In fact, in many offices overtime is the rule rather than the exception, and in none are the employees immune to its requirement. Furthermore, the most flagrant abuses of overtime are usually inflicted on low paid machine operators, generally young women, whose health is often thereby impaired. It must also be borne in mind that no compensation is paid for such overtime.

The "pension," on which it is stated that the government clerk retires, can scarcely be properly designated as such. The retirement annuity which he eventually receives, generally after the ripe age of seventy, is derived from a fund, of which his own compulsory contributions (3½ per cent deducted from each salary check) together with compound interest, comprise the greater part. In other words, he pensions himself out of his own pocket.

The editorial stated that the 26 days of annual leave to which government employees are entitled constitute a month's vacation with pay each year. If it were practically possible to accumulate that amount until the end of the year, such would of course be the case. But it must be remembered that each unit of fifteen minutes' absence is charged against that annual leave, while in many if not most private businesses the employee may be excused for short periods of necessary absence without being penalized. In the case of the government employee, his annual leave is charged if he wants to cash a check, visit the dentist, rent a room, or see Aunt Minnie off on the train. Thus for most employees, the greater part of the annual leave is consumed by numerous short charges of this nature.

Your advocacy of an improved and extended merit system is, I am sure, appreciated by government workers. However, your implied disapproval of any system of automatic promotions appears to be unjustified.

The "poor government employee," as you facetiously call him, has not yet achieved a perfect sinecure in his position.

Columbia, Mo. LEON I. MAXSON

Roses Will Bloom Again in Cairo

CAIRO felt, even then, that some day it would be famous. It was a town to be proud of, a growing, bustling town. Up and down the Mississippi, up and down the Ohio, steamboat captains talked of the thriving little city at the confluence of the two rivers; the city that marked the southernmost tip of Illinois where the State thrusts into the South, 180 miles below St. Louis.

Queer, what tricks memory plays. Just a line or two in yesterday's paper and last night's *Bal Bohème* at the glittering Hotel Mayflower in Washington (of all things) has sent memory rushing back to those leather-covered diaries on the top shelf of the library. They were all written in Cairo, every one.

The year is 1881. Steamboats are paddling up the river. Railroads are pushing into the bustling town. Some day, people say, the name of Cairo will be famous everywhere. Yes, great events here will be front-page news in St. Louis and Chicago, maybe even New York and Boston, home of culture. True there are floods, but the dikes are strong. A boom is under way and people expect a population of 10,000, or maybe twice that number in a year or two, and the Singer Sewing Machine Company has just established a plant. You can tell that Cairo is growing by the new opera house, completed this year, with its exquisite $500 drop curtain. "East Lynne" will be played here soon.

Ah, me! It is the day of youth and hope. The Civil War is a dozen years behind, industry is booming in the North and Cairo, former depot for military supplies, is turned into Cairo, mistress of the mighty rivers. It is a day to be young in, to be, if possible, a member of the Cairo High School senior class; a day of carriages, silk parasols, painted fans, the last of the hoop skirts; flannel petticoats in winter, japonicas pinned to dresses at the throat: for the long, long thoughts of youth looking out across the rippling stretches at the big stern-wheelers pushing up against the Father of Waters!

What does last night's *Bal Bohème* know of romance? Dear me; how can such modern affairs compare with the grand promenade at Hartman's Hall; or at the Halliday House; the quadrilles, the gallops, the racquets, the lancers! And progress, why Cairo got its streetcars in 1881; yes, sir—an "up" car and "down" car, and if you wanted to go from Poplar to Seventh street, you hailed the driver as he passed, or just shouted "Whoa!"

Those were the days! Elmer and Mabel "swung on the gate" till after ten to the smell of honeysuckles; there were excursion trips on the tug to Mound City; a reception on the City of Cairo on her maiden trip with the moonlight on the hurricane deck, the spluttering tar-light below, the darkies singing "Cruel Slavery Days," Captain Shields's speech, the smell of the white camellias, and the hyacinths, yes hyacinths, worn in the hair.

You talk about costumes at last night's *Bal Bohème;* tush, my dear girl! Give me the Halliday House or Hartman's Hall:

> The grand promenade was lovely, gorgeous, funny, bewildering: Amazon queens, fairies, knights, fat boys, Scotch girls, and chieftains, ah,—"and the booths were elegant." Elegant was the word. Whittier's "Snow Bound" had a slanting roof and icicles hanging from it, a leaping (artificial) fire in the grate, tea kettle, old silver, andirons, and goodness knows what. There was one icy cavern glittering with stalactites and icicles. But I must dress. Goodnight.

And then the compliments fittingly recorded in the diary. How "The dress was lovely—and so pretty and becoming by gaslight," and the new clothes from Chicago! Pangs, too—for Edith has two new dresses, a silk parasol, silk mitts and new bonnet from Chicago—above all a new bonnet, which is not a poke, and has no strings to it—"The people of Chicago just hoot at strings under the chin, they won't think of them."

But we know, alas, that *our* bonnet ties under the chin; and hoity-toity, aren't they worn that way all over the Union?

That was Cairo of 1881.

> The people say we'll monopolize the trade of the Mississippi, Ohio, Tennessee and Cumberland rivers. Our new grain elevator is one of the largest in the world; new railroads are constantly striking us. We've the most magnificent hotel (run on the grandest scale) in this part of the country, telephone system, new opera house, elegant one, going up, streetcars soon to be running, and we are altogether citified.

That "magnificent hotel," the Halliday House, opens tonight. It is Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1881. Your Mayflower Hotels with your *Bals Bohèmes* . . . make way for the Halliday House and its grand reception-opening!

There was an event for you! What do modern big cities know anyway of a small town, of the 80's just puffing out its chest with its first honest-to-goodness hotel? *Bals Bohèmes*? Tush! Now here is an event to fill pages of a diary with purple ink.

But, alas, it looks like a tear on the 50-year-old page:

> I sit all alone in my room with my dainty kid slippers and elbow gloves shut up in their respective boxes, my dress and ribbons put away, and there's a beautiful tea rose just peeped out its creamy head to say "I'm ready—take me," and now its under the stars covered with dew tears and left, left with me. . . . I tried to be brave all afternoon but I'm giving way a little. To think that I've not missed a rare event for two years and now must miss the rarest—all because some boy didn't have the exquisite taste to provide himself as my escort. Papa would have taken me willingly, only we can't both leave Robin—it's against mama's orders.

(And Elmer, paranthetically, is out of town.)

So we cannot describe that opening. But it is just as well after all. For could even the pen of a 16-year-old do justice to that thrilling, that dazzling, nay, that elegant event? And why put to shame the Mayflower Hotels of the present with their paltry *Bals Bohèmes*? Ah, me, they strive so hard for romance with a big R . . . they should look to the gaslit Halliday House at Cairo half a century ago, and know that glamor is not a thing of trapping, but of the heart.

It was a newspaper item that caused a reshuffling of all those leather-bound diary pages. It was a newspaper clipping from the New York Times of just the other day, and here it is, verbatim:

> At the Halliday Hotel an emergency kitchen was rigged up on the top floor and fresh meats and canned goods were stored under the eaves. The hotel, where General Grant once stayed, squats just behind the levee, its second floor level with the river . . .

Yes, Cairo knew that some day it would be famous. The boom faded long ago, but today its name is front-page news in New York, Boston and all over the world.

Cairo has won its fight with the mighty rivers, diked like a Dutch town, twenty feet below the level of the flood waters which lapped six inches from the top of its levees. But even in victory my thoughts are somehow with that tender tea rose that bloomed half a century ago which Maud Rittenhouse almost, but not quite, wore to the grand reception-opening of the Halliday House.

RICHARD L. STROUT

The Wide Horizon

A Fair Labor Election

By H. B. Elliston

BY IMPLICATION, John L. Lewis and the Committee for Industrial Organization contend that the notable election for bargaining representatives in the automobile industry held in 1935 was not a fair election. The implication is contained in a Washington dispatch in The Christian Science Monitor earlier this week. "The workers," said the message, giving the strikers' case, "have never had an opportunity to express freely their union preferences." The record, however, affords a direct contradiction of this statement.

The President's Automobile Labor Board entered upon its duties on March 29, 1934. Its primary task was to hold an election for workers' representatives. Collective bargaining, that is to say, was to be ushered into this great industry. Each group was to have bargainers in accordance with its voting strength. Collective bargaining, in other words, was to be on the basis of proportional representation. So careful was the labor board in insuring a complete and free ballot that months were consumed in devising the form of the ballot, laying down the rules for the elections, passing upon complaints and charges arising out of them, and, in general, preparing the schedules of dates.

* * *

The task of the labor board was one of considerable dimensions. Nominating elections took place in sixty-three plants, final elections in sixty-two, scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and in all there were nearly 200,000 eligible voters. This preparatory work obtained little attention in the press. The reason was that it was non-spectacular news, and the newspapers, relieved by the ending of the antecedent dispute seemed to write it off as *finis*. But by those who wish to see the democratic idea take the place of the autocracy and paternalism too common in American industry, every detail was watched with close attention. Here was a precedent of great significance for the future of industrial relations.

The composition of the board in itself insured fairness. At the head of it was Dr. Leo Wolman, a man who has done more for the American labor movement than all the loud speakers combined. The others were Nicholas Kelley, representing the managements, and Richard L. Byrd, representing labor. But the board, as an added insurance of impartiality, decided to enlist an outsider to administer the plebiscite. He was Francis E. Ross, professor of accounting at the University of Michigan. Dr. Ross had a free hand, appointing his own election staff, purchasing the requisite materials, and conducting the elections in conformity with the regulations laid down by the board. At various dates in early 1935, Dr. Ross held the elections. No less than 84 per cent of the eligible voters cast their ballots.

How the men voted is not our present concern. It is with the election as such. Hardly any complaints were heard that the secrecy of the voting was violated or that coercion was applied by the managements. It is true that there were a few protests. But they were taken up promptly by the labor board. The board heard and passed upon cases relating to elections in two plants, and in two districts, where there had been a tie, ordered new elections. The very impartiality of the election was attested by the American Federation of Labor itself.

* * *

The A. F. of L. had instructed its members to boycott the election. In view of the fact that 84 per cent of the eligible vote voted, the proscription did not seem to make much difference, but more importantly, the very instructions against voting showed full well that the objection had nothing to do with the fairness or otherwise of the election. "It is suggested," said the instructions, "that those who do not desire to vote drop a blank ballot in the ballot box. The election will be conducted by government officials and the vote will be taken by secret ballot; therefore, no one will know how any individual voted."

In these circumstances the strikers' implication that the 1935 election was unfair need not be taken seriously. They add, however, that they are "still subject to intimidation by the employer." This was certainly not the case in the 1935 election, whatever has occurred since. To remove any doubt as to the present situation, General Motors would be well advised to reaffirm the principles underlying the settlement of 1934 and to do it in such a way that there will be no doubt that the reaffirmation is not just lip service.

Mirror of World Opinion

Sacrifices Needed for Democracy

IF WE wish to save for the world the treasures of our common social heritage, we can only do so by agreeing to sacrifice some of the toys which we have held dear for many years, such as complete sovereignty, prestige, imperialism and the rest.

We must preach and practice tolerance and realize that in the stage to which the world has come there can be no half measures.

If we fear to take the necessary steps to save democracy, democracy will go down, and those steps, in my view, entail not merely political solidarity, but economic solidarity.—*Mr. Clement R. Atlee, leader of the British Labor party, in speech at Paris.*